The Pyongyang Times

No. 32 (171) THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1968 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Comrade Kim Il Sung receives Comrade Le Thanh Nghi, Member of Political Bureau of C.C. of Vietnam Workers' Party

Comrade KIM IL SUNG Receives Comrade Le Thanh Nghi, Member of Political Bureau of C.C. of V.W.P.

Comrade Kim Il Sung received on July 8 Comrade Le Thanh Nghi, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers' Party and Vice-Premier of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, who was visiting our country at the head of the government economic delegation of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-Premier of the Cabinet and Foreign Minister, and Comrade Li Ju Yon, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-Premier of the Cabinet.

Also present there were Comrade Ly Ban, Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers' Party, accompanying Comrade Le Thanh Nghi, and Le Thiet Hung, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam to our country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung had a friendly talk with Comrade Le Thanh Nghi.

Premier Kim Il Sung has a friendly talk with Secretary of State in Charge of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Guinea

Premier KIM IL SUNG Receives Secretary of State in Charge of Foreign Affairs of Republic of Guinea

Premier Kim Il Sung received on July 9 Diallo Alpha Abdoulaye, Secretary of State in Charge of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Guinea, who was visiting our country.

Present on the occasion was Pak Sung Chul, Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Premier Kim Il Sung had a friendly talk with the guest.

TELEGRAMS

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a telegram of greetings to **Comrade Walter Ulbricht**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party and President of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, on his 75th birthday.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet sent a telegram to **Gamal Abdel Nasser**, President of the United Arab Republic, in reply to the latter's telegram sent on the "Day of struggle for the immediate withdrawal of U.S. imperialist aggressor army from South Korea."

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet sent a telegram of greetings to **Abdirashid Ali Shermarke**, President of the Republic of Somalia, on the occasion of the 8th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Somalia.

A letter came recently to Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, from Jesus Mba Ovono, General Secretary of the Movement of the Popular Idea of Equatorial Guinea.

The letter reads in full:

To Comrade KIM IL SUNG,

General Secretary of C.C. of Workers' Party of Korea, Head of State and Premier of Cabinet of D.P.R.K.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the entire 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed genius commander and one of the most outstanding figures of the international communist and working-class movements,

In the name of the Equatorial Guinean people and the Movement of the Popular Idea of Equatorial Guinea, I call you the sun of Korea and the great Leader of the world revolution for your loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism, firm anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. stand and outstanding theoretical and practical contribution to the development of the international communist movement.

You have led the Korean revolution along the one road of victory, taking upon yourself the destiny of your fatherland and nation for more than 40 years since you took the road of revolution in your early years.

Indeed, by organizing and waging the 15-year-long anti-Japanese armed struggle, you smashed the brigandish Japanese imperialists and liberated your country colorless on the globe and wrapped in torment being trampled underfoot by the enemy, and brought the Korean people freedom and happiness.

The heinous U.S. imperialists mobilised even the troops of their 15 satellite countries against young Republic, taking the place of defeated Japanese imperialism.

Thanks to the wise strategy and tactics and wise guidance of you, the seasoned and outstanding Leader, the valorous Korean people and the Korean People's Army who inherited the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, exploded the "myth" of the U.S. imperialists who were boasting of being the "strongest" in the world and won great victory.

Following the war the Korean people have constructed economy in a short span of time, pushing aside debris and built a socialist paradise which stands imposingly on the eastern outpost.

Lately, the vicious U.S. imperialists, following the incident of the "Pueblo," have created a tension in which a war may break out again at any time in Korea, for from apologizing for the crimes of the spy ship which was captured, thanks to your correct stand and the lawful self-defensive measures of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

Johnson, despite the denunciation of the honest-minded people of the world, is camouflaging their aggressive acts which have been brought to full light.

In the name of the fighting Equatorial Guinean people and the Movement of the Popular Idea of Equatorial Guinea, I strongly condemn the U.S. imperialist aggressors, war devils in human skin, and resolutely demand the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from South Korea.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, one of the great leaders of the world revolution,

The road of your struggle is a great example for the world revolutionary people in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle and brightly illumines the path ahead like a beacon.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the national hero and outstanding strategist,

Convinced that the Korean people and the Korean People's Army under your leadership will decisively frustrate any aggressive machinations and liberate South Korea, I express militant solidarity with them.

Exposing and condemning once again the crimes of the U.S. imperialists before the world, I sincerely wish you Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, good health and a long life for the independent unification of Korea and the prosperity and development of your country, and for the happiness and prosperity of the posterity of the Korean people.

JESUS MBA OVONO,
General Secretary of the Movement of the Popular Idea of Equatorial Guinea

Head of D.P.R.K. Govt. Friendship Delegation Conveys

Personal Letter of Comrade KIM IL SUNG to Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew

Kang Ryang Wuk, head of the Government friendship delegation of our country which visited Singapore, called on Lee Kuan Yew, Prime Minister of the Republic of Singapore, on July 5.

The head of the delegation conveyed a personal letter and gifts from Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, to Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew.

Present on the occasion were Minister of City Management Jin Mun Dok, member of the delegation, and Pak Su Gwon, deputy representative of the Korean trade mission in Singapore.

A friendly talk took place on the occasion. (KCNA)

A letter addressed to Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, was adopted unanimously by the attendants amid warm applause at the inaugural meeting of the Rawalpindi branch of the Pakistan-Korea Friendship Association which was held in Rawalpindi on June 13. The letter reads in full:

To Premier KIM IL SUNG of the D.P.R.K.

This meeting of friends of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea extends fraternal greetings to the heroic Korean people and Premier Kim Il Sung, their great Leader.

The Korean people who have inherited the genuine traditions of the great anti-fascist victory of Bochonbo under the inspiring leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, dealt an annihilating blow to the aggressive moves of the neo-fascists of Pentagon by seizing "Pueblo," an armed spy ship of the imperialists. This was a proper answer to the aggressive manoeuvres of the imperialists.

Together with other Asian and African peoples, we express our fraternal solidarity with the Korean people in their heroic struggle against imperialists and reactionaries.

The Pakistani and Korean peoples have a common aim. We hope that the Pakistan-Korea Friendship Association will unite the two peoples closer and pave the way for deeper understanding and better relations between the peoples and governments of the two countries.

We believe that the 40 million Korean people under the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, will surely accomplish the just cause of driving the U.S. imperialists out of the southern half of their fatherland and achieving the unification of Korea.

Inaugural Meeting of the Rawalpindi Branch of the Pakistan-Korea Friendship Association

June 13, 1968

The C.C. of the Workers' Party of Korea and the D.P.R.K. Cabinet Send Congratulatory Message

To Workers, Technicians and Office Employees in Field of Salt Industry Who Have Fulfilled Yearly Plans

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent on July 9 a joint congratulatory message to all the workers, technicians and office employees of the salterns where comrades Jong Hi Gyong, Kim Jong Sop, Kim Jong Il, Yun Son Ban, Ryu Ung Jong, Ahn Chang Sop and Kim Myon Sik work, who performed the miracle and labour exploit of overfulfilling the people's economic plan for 1968 more than half a year ahead of schedule upholding the revolutionary line of the Party on conducting economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel set forth by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the report to the historic Conference of the Party and in the great Ten-Point Programme of the Government of the Republic.

The congratulatory message pointed out that they have achieved the brilliant success of increasing salt production more than 2.8 times as against last year by launching an active struggle, devoting all their energy and wisdom, to carry through the honourable revolutionary task Comrade Kim Il Sung set before the working class in the field of salt industry.

The workers and technicians of this field started the production of salt over one month earlier than in previous years and expanded the area of crystallizing pans more than 2.4 times by boldly smashing passivism, conservatism and misification about technique that it is impossible to produce salt in winter and widely introducing the method of producing salt water even in winter.

And the leading personnel gave precedence to political work to enhance the political and ideological consciousness of the masses, and intensified a mass technical innovation drive. As a result the *jongbo* output of salt rose 1.8 times and labour productivity 2.6 times, and the revolutionary tasks assigned to them were carried out honourably.

The congratulatory message noted that the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Cabinet of the Republic highly appreciate the achievements and labour exploits of the workers in this field who have made a great contribution to further increasing the economic and defence power of the country and improving the livelihood of the people by splendidly carrying out the revolutionary tasks given by the Party and the Leader.

In conclusion the congratulatory message stressed that the Central Committee of the Party and the Cabinet of the Republic are firmly convinced that the workers of this field will continue splendidly to fulfil and overfulfil the assignments of the Seven-Year Plan set before the salterns closely rallied around the Central Committee of the Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people and upholding the leadership of the Party and the Leader.

The C.C. of the Workers' Party of Korea Sends Congratulatory Message

To Journalists and Editors of Newspaper "Joson Inmingun"

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent on July 9 a congratulatory message to the journalists and editors of the newspaper Joson Inmingun (Korean People's Army) on the 20th anniversary of its founding.

The newspaper was founded as the organ of the revolutionary armed forces of our Party on the personal initiative and under the guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our revolution.

The congratulatory message reads in part:

The basic mission of the Joson Inmingun as a Party and revolutionary, political paper inheriting the traditions of the revolutionary publications edited and put out in the anti-Japanese guerrilla army under the personal leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, is to defend the Party and the Leader, firmly arm all the servicemen with the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the unitary ideology of the Party, and struggle for the thorough implementation of the lines and policies, particularly the military line of the Party, put forth by the Leader.

In the past 20 years the Joson Inmingun has carried out with honour the lofty task assigned to it.

Especially, during the war the newspaper played with credit the role of organizer and propagandist, bringing to life the orders and brilliant strategic and operational lines of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Supreme Commander, home to the masses of the armymen and mobilizing them to their implementation, thus making a great contribution to the historic victory in the great Fatherland Liberation War.

In the postwar period too, the newspaper has successfully played its role as a powerful ideological standard bearer of the Party under the motto "Let us defend with our lives the Central Committee of the Party headed by Marshal Kim Il Sung!" so as to greatly contribute to developing the People's Army into a one-matches-a-hundred cadre army firmly prepared in politics and ideology and military technique, and into invincible revolutionary armed forces.

In the future too, as in the past, the Joson Inmingun should regard it as the first and foremost task to protect and defend thoroughly the Leader and arm all the servicemen still more firmly with the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the unitary ideology of our Party, and energetically fight for its implementation.

In conclusion the message expressed firm conviction that the journalists and editors of the Joson Inmingun will, in the future too, as in the past, successfully carry out their assigned revolutionary tasks as the soldiers of our Party on the ideological front, rallying closely around Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and overcoming any difficulties and trials.

Agreements on Free Military and Economic Aid

from D.P.R.K. Govt. to D.R.V. Govt. Signed

Talks were held recently in Pyongyang between the government economic delegations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

Following the talks which proceeded in an atmosphere of militant friendship and solidarity and co-operation, an agreement on free military aid and an agreement on free economic aid from the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and an agreement on commodity delivery and payments between the Governments of the D.P.R.K. and D.R.V. for 1969 were signed on July 8.

Present at the signing ceremony from the Korean side were Comrades Kim Il, Li Ju Yon and Jong Jun Taek; and Kye Ung Tae, Minister of Foreign Trade; Kim Gyong Ryon, Chairman of the Committee for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries; Kim Jae Bong, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; and members of the government economic delegation of the D.P.R.K. and personages concerned and from the Vietnamese side were Comrade Le Thanh Nghi, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers' Party and Vice-Premier of the Government of the D.R.V.; Ly Ban, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade; Le Thiet Hung, D.R.V. Ambassador to Korea; and Colonel Nguyen Duy Thai of the Vietnam People's Army and other members of the government economic delegation of the D.R.V. and Vu Ngoc Ho, Chief of the Permanent Mission of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation.

The agreement on free military aid and the agreement on free economic aid from the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam were signed by Comrades Li Ju Yon and Le Thanh Nghi, heads of the government economic delegations of the two countries.

The agreement on commodity delivery and payments between the Governments of the D.P.R.K. and D.R.V. for 1969 was signed by Jong Gi Jong and Ly Ban, Vice-Ministers of Foreign Trade of the two countries.

These agreements will make a great contribution to further strengthening and developing the fraternal and militant friendship and solidarity and co-operation firmly sealed between the peoples of the two countries in the struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the common enemy.

D.P.R.K. Govt. and Entire Korean People

Fully Support Statement of Royal Government of Cambodia

The Government of the D.P.R.K. Issues Statement

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on July 10 a statement denouncing the recent, ever more intensified brigandish aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists against Cambodia.

The statement reads in full:

The brigandish aggressive manoeuvrings of the U.S. imperialists against Cambodia are becoming ever more malicious as the days go by.

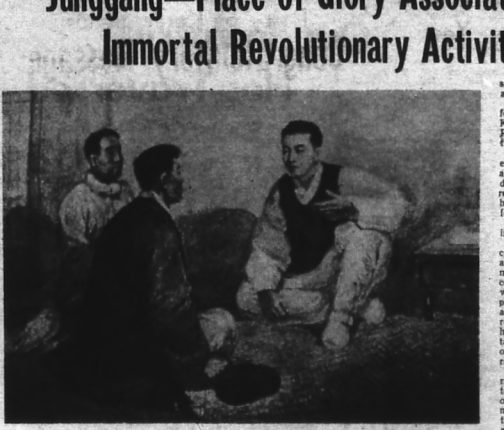
On June 29, the U.S. imperialist aggressors mobilized helicopters to strafe guiltless Cambodian peasants working on the paddy-field in Svay Ngong village, Kompong Trabek county, Prey Veng Province, killing 14 and heavily wounding four of them.

At that time the U.S. imperialist air pirates flew very low, down to a few metres from the ground, and killed them persistently chasing after them one by one, disregarding whether they were women or children.

(Continued on Page 12)

TRAVEL NOTES

Junggang—Place of Glory Associated with Immortal Revolutionary Activities



Mr. Kim Hyong Jik giving political tasks to men carrying on the independence movement

I left Kanggye for Junggang—a place of glory associated with the revolutionary activities of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, an indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter and ardent patriot.

Looking through the bus windows at the slowly flowing peaks, gorges flanked by precipitous cliffs and forests, in spite of myself the image of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik came to my mind, who must have crossed steep mountains in this strange district more than 50 years ago to shift the theatre of revolutionary activities to the area along the Amrok River and northeast China with a lofty aspiration for the restoration of the fatherland.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, born into a patriotic, poor family who fought against aggressors at Mangyongdae on July 10, 1894, had an unusually ardent patriotism for the restoration of the fatherland from his childhood, and started his revolutionary struggle already in his middle school days. He conducted vigorous revolutionary activities in Mangyongdae and Kangdong and at the end of 1918 he shifted the centre of his activities to the area along the Amrok River and northeast China via Junggang to develop the struggle on a larger wider areas.

When Mr. Kim Hyong Jik started his revolutionary activities, the occupation of Korea by Japanese imperialism was being intensified and diverse forms of anti-Japanese struggles for the "restoration of national rights" were going on actively at different parts of the country.

Against such social background he set out on the road of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle in his early years with a firm resolve to fight the enemy to save the country on the decline.

Already at this time, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik saw through the black heart of the Japanese imperialist aggressors as well as of the U.S. imperialists in collusion with them. In the days of the Sungsil Middle School, he fought against the scoundrelly American missionary who was keeping the school, and rejected the reliance on outside forces and stood on the independent position that independence could be won only by the united force of the Korean people themselves.

He conducted his revolutionary activities at Mangyongdae, his native place, and Kangdong after leaving the Sungsil Middle School halfway, while engaging himself in teaching there. He organized the Korean National Association, an anti-Japanese underground revolutionary organization, on March 23, 1917 to unfold the revolutionary struggle more actively.

The Korean National Association organized and guided by Mr. Kim Hyong Jik set forth the correct goal and methods of struggle that the Koreans should achieve the country's independence for themselves by not relying on any outside forces but uniting all the revolutionary forces and building up their strength and thus showed the Korean people the clear-cut path for them to follow.

Upset by the surging revolutionary activities of the Korean National Association and Mr. Kim Hyong Jik and the mounting anti-Japanese sentiments of the Korean people, the Japanese imperialists made a general round-up of members of the Association, and arrested and imprisoned more than 100 people related to the Association throughout the country in the autumn of 1917.

At this time, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik was arrested and thrown into the Pyongyang prison. While in prison, he, along with his comrades, resolutely fought against the Japanese imperialist aggressors. He was set free from the prison in the autumn of 1918 and shifted the theatre of struggle to the area along the Amrok River and northeast China to develop the anti-Japanese struggle over wider areas more actively with a great plan to annihilate Japanese imperialism and restore the fatherland.

After my arrival at Junggang, I first visited the house where Mr. Kim Hyong Jik lived carrying on revolutionary activities (the present Junggang museum for preservation of historical materials on Mr. Kim Hyong Jik's revolutionary activities). At the well-arranged museum, we saw with deep emotion materials showing the proud exploits he performed in the revolutionary activities in the area around Junggang, hearing the explanation of the guide.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik came along to Junggang in at first and later he took his family there.

After his departure of Kangdong, he showed himself in the public eye as a physician as he had planned and prepared himself in prison, to conduct revolutionary activities. During his stay in Junggang he guided mainly the anti-Japanese movement at home, while striving to educate the masses in the anti-Japanese spirit and rallying the revolutionary forces. In Junggang, he also established contacts with the revolutionary organizations at home and abroad, linked up the struggle at home with that abroad and guided them.

Pointing at the attic on the second floor, the guide said that there Mr. Kim Hyong Jik often discussed the revolutionary work with his comrades and sent them to the homeland and foreign countries and that in his childhood Marshal Kim Il Sung used to receive patriotic education from his parents there.

While in Junggang, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik not only closely united the revolutionary forces and put many people on the road of revolution but vigorously organized and launched active struggle to expose ruthlessly the crimes of the Japanese imperialists' stooges.

While conducting revolutionary activities, he treated many patients kindly free of charge and furnished medicines to them gratis.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik had lofty virtues. He regarded others' pains as his own and looked after them with all his heart. This was why he enjoyed high respect and deep trust from the people everywhere he went and why comrades followed and united around him and helped him going through fire and water.

During his short stay in Junggang he exercised constant revolutionary influence upon many people and put them on the road of anti-Japanese struggle, and laid the mass basis of revolutionary struggle.

Upset by the active advance of the masses, the Japanese imperialists tried in every way through their agents to spy on every movement of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik.

He found it hard to continue with his revolutionary activities any longer at Junggang since he was under the strict surveillance of the Japanese imperialist scoundrels, and moved to Linkiang across the Amrok River.

I was led by the guide to the ferry site where Mr. Kim Hyong Jik crossed the Amrok River with a heroic determination.

There is a monument to the exploits of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik along with a cozy hexagonal arbor dedicated to the memory of his revolutionary activities on the river bank in front of this historic ferry site.

The monument bears the following inscription:

...Taking into account particularly favorable conditions for the anti-Japanese independence movement he chose Junggang in as the centre of revolutionary activities, where he, disguising himself as a physician ostensibly, undertook and played the central and pivotal role linking up the struggle at home with that abroad by maintaining contacts mainly with the organizations at home and abroad.

Through the whole course of his revolutionary activities he strove to achieve the unity and cohesion of the Korean independence movement while guiding energetically the work of rallying the anti-Japanese revolutionary forces and making material preparations including arms for the independence movement...

Even after shifting the theatre of activities to Linkiang, he launched an energetic struggle.

He directed the revolutionary activities at home and abroad for a little more than a year and a half at Linkiang favorable for revolutionary activities before he shifted the centre of revolutionary activities to Pataokou in Changpai county and then to Fusung.

He put under his command and guided the revolutionary struggle as a whole shifting the centre of revolutionary activities in conformity with regional peculiarities and prevailing situation. In those days he conducted revolutionary activities showing himself in the public eye as a physician. He gave his hospital the name of the "Sunchon Hospital" at Linkiang, the "Kwangje Hospital" at Pataokou and the "Murim Hospital" at Fusung.

The hospitals run by Mr. Kim Hyong Jik in those days played the central and pivotal role ensuring contacts with the revolutionary organizations at home and abroad.

The guide cited to me the following words said by Mr. Kim Hyong Jik when he was in Linkiang.

We must, first of all, regain the country's independence at any cost. To win our country's independence all people should pool strength. One person cannot win independence. Accordingly, the essential thing for us is that all the Koreans pool their strength and all people become one in mind. Then, Korea will become independent early. The most important thing to fight for Korea's independence to the end is to achieve unity and hold to faith. Unity and ideological cohesion are the very Koreans are more precious than rifles and swords. There can be no other thing than unity for us who fight for Korea's independence to the end.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik also set up schools wherever he went and guided their work. He went deep into among the masses, promoted their political consciousness and led them to the active anti-Japanese struggle.

Thanks to his energetic activities, the places where he was present always attracted many comrades and large patriotic masses followed him.

His inspiration and influence were very great. To cite one example, At that time, an assistant gendarme of Japanese imperialism, overpowered by the virtues of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, not only helped him in his revolutionary activities but shut his eyes to the activities of those people related to him.

Scared by his revolutionary activities and strong influence, the Japanese imperialist police began to shadow him and assassinated Korean patriots brutally. Hence, his life was in constant danger.

But, he vigorously continued with revolutionary activities braving the strict watch and suppression by the enemy.

According to the explanation of the guide, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik said that all people carrying on the independence movement should arm themselves to defeat the Japanese imperialists armed to the teeth and prepared secretly arms by all available means, while training military cadres.

At the end of 1924, when he came across the Amrok River to Popyong from Pataokou to establish contacts with the organization at home, he was arrested by the enemy owing to the secret information by a Japanese imperialists' stooge against him and escorted to the Huchang police station. But he escaped from the enemy with the help of a certain Hwang of the Sinpa timber station who had been conducting revolutionary activities under the influence of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik. After his escape he was in very bad condition because of the aftereffects of the disease he had contracted in prison and of frostbite he had got while he was in mountains to evade the eyes of the enemy. But, he left Pataokou for Fusung with a burning single heart to restore the fatherland and regain the country's independence.

In Fusung, he, paying no attention to his bad health, continued energetically with revolutionary activities from the Sinchon Shonanmen street in Fusung where he lived at that time became the rallying point of the people engaged in the independence movement and an important centre leading and directing with the organizations at home.

When he was in Fusung, his disease returned and fell into critical condition more than once. But he valued the destiny of the country than himself, and untiringly climbed with revolutionary activities. Though he was suffering from disease, he personally went to Kirin and Hwatien to meet many people engaged in the independence movement and give them fighting tasks, and to have meetings with comrades who were active with Fusung as the centre and in Hwatien, Mongkiang and Antucheng around Fusung.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik was awakened extremely owing to such tireless revolutionary activities and closed his dear life at 3 p.m. June 5, 1926 before he realized his lofty aspiration for the restoration of the fatherland.

Indeed, the life of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik was a most brilliant one of a true revolutionary who devoted his life to the aspiration for the restoration of the fatherland and the construction of a new country. A prosperous state for which he eagerly designed and devoted his whole life, was realized brilliantly by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, reared by Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, and under his wise leadership our fatherland has become a strong socialist power called the pride of the people "Chollima Korea," "cradleland of *Juche*" and "model of socialism."

The lofty revolutionary spirit and valuable achievements of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik who dedicated his whole life single-heartedly to the independence of the country and the happiness of generations to come will shine long in the annals of the fatherland and live for good in the hearts of the 40 million Korean people.

Jo Sae Won

20 Years under Banner of DPRK

The Proud Path Our Industry Has Traversed

Two decades are not a long period in the history of a country's industry.

In this period, our economy underwent two severe destructions—one was wrought by the defeated Japanese imperialists and another by the three-year-long war started by the U.S. imperialist aggressors —and more than ten years were spent on two rehabilitations. And in this short span of time the Korean people under the correct leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung have built up firmly a modern, independent national industry, holding aloft the banner of self-reliance.

We have now powerful heavy industrial bases and solid light industrial bases. We have built modern factories for ourselves and meet the needs of the people for their daily necessaries with home products.

In 1966 our industrial output grew 41 times compared with 1946, the year immediately after the country's liberation. The proportion of industry in the total value of industrial and agricultural output jumped from 28 per cent in 1946 to 78 per cent in 1965.

Our country, once a backward, colonial, agricultural state, has now turned into a developed socialist industrial-agricultural state.

Comrade Kim Il Sung defined the construction of national industry as the most important, nuclear link in the building of an independent national economy and set forth the clear-cut directions of and central tasks for the development of our industry at each stage of the development of the revolution and construction in our country, and led their implementation, personally standing in the van of the revolution. He visited factories, mines and construction sites at various parts of the country to rouse the working people to continued innovation, showed them the shortest and effective way to the construction of national industry.

The Korean people along the road indicated by their Leader embarked upon the construction of a powerful industry on the basis of the nationalization of key industries effected immediately after the country's liberation. Particularly during the postwar Three-Year Plan (1954-1956) and the Five-Year Plan (1957-1961) we, healing completely the war wounds, laid the foundation of socialist industrialization and fulfilled successfully the tasks of the first stage of technical reconstruction. And we are now carrying out the tasks of overall technical revolution and of turning the country into a socialist industrial state under the current Seven-Year Plan.

* * *

The course of the construction of an independent national industry after the country's liberation was not a plain sailing.

It was an extremely backward, deformed, colonial industry that our people inherited when they shook off the fetters of Japanese imperialist colonial rule of 36 years.

The occupation of South Korea by the American imperialists after the country's liberation aggravated the deformity and backwardness of our industry.

Hence, we started first a vigorous struggle to restore the destroyed industry and liquidate its deformity and backwardness.

But we had to discontinue the construction owing to the war started by the American imperialists against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which was building a new life. And even the existing industry was totally destroyed in the war.

Indeed, the three-year-long war created untold difficulties in the way of our revolution and construction. Heavy industry in particular suffered severe damages.

When the fire ceased in our country, we could not produce a piece of brick, a ton of steel, a ton of cement. Light industry, railway transport and agriculture were also severely damaged. Towns and villages were reduced to heaps of cinders. The people's life was deteriorated extremely.

Under such circumstances it was very difficult to define correctly the orientation and order of priority in economic construction. This was the problem affecting the success of socialist construction and the future development of the fatherland.

Comrade Kim Il Sung already planned the postwar rehabilitation and construction and, promptly at various junctures in the difficult and complex conditions of the bitter Fatherland Liberation War, though he was busy with organizing and mobilising the entire people for the victory in the war, personally grasping and commanding military operations. With the victorious conclusion of the war he lost no time to illumine brightly the road for the entire people to follow.

At the historic 6th Plenum of the Party Central Committee held in a week after the war, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, set forth the great line of priority growth of heavy industry with simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture.

Our Party's line of economic construction set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung was a revolutionary, original and creative one which no one had even thought up. This was the only correct line capable of restoring the war-torn economy in a brief time, securing the economic independence of the country and stabilizing and improving the deteriorated life of the people in a short time.

After setting forth this great line, Comrade Kim Il Sung, personally standing at the head of the people, organized and mobilized vigorously the masses of the people for its thorough implementation.

The entire working people saw a bright future in the great line set forth by the respected and beloved Leader and clearly knew their concrete targets and goals from it, and enthusiastically supported the line.

But this revolutionary and original line could be implemented only by overcoming manifold difficulties and going through ordeals in an acute struggle to smash the vicious machinations of the enemy at home and abroad.

Particularly, the enemy resorted upon the fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan, the machinations of the enemy became more frantic. And we had to overcome many difficulties in economic construction. We were short of materials and funds for the fulfilment of the vast Five-Year Plan and the people's living was still hard.

In those difficult days, Comrade Kim Il Sung," deeply trusting in the inexhaustible creative energy and revolutionary spirit of our working masses, set forth the motto: "Dash forward at the speed of Chollima!" and personally went into among the workers to rouse them to the great Chollima movement.

At the end of 1956, the respected and beloved Leader visited the Kangson Steel Plant and told the workers there about the siuation of the country and the perspective of the revolution. And the workers of the blooming mill came out with a resolve: "We must produce more steel at any cost if the country's situation and the revolution want us to do so" and made a great innovation of producing 120,000 tons of steel from the 60,000-ton capacity blooming mill.

Thus the flame of the Chollima movement kindled personally by Comrade Kim Il Sung in Kangson spread to the whole country, and a grandiose Chollima march started and a great upswing in socialist construction, a great turn in production and construction, took place.

Underlying the great upsurge are the wise leadership of the Party and the Leader and the unbounded loyalty of our working people who, confident of the correctness of the line set forth by the respected and beloved Leader, carry it out without fail through thick and thin.

Amid the great upsurge of Chollima the construction of independent industry progressed by leaps and bounds.

Comrade Kim Il Sung regarded heavy industry as the main link in the successful settlement of all problems of postwar rehabilitation and construction and saw that priority was given to its development.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said on the line of building heavy industry: **"Our Party's line in regard to the building of heavy industry was to create our own basis of heavy industry which is equipped with new techniques, relies mainly on domestic natural resources and the sources of raw materials for its development and meets the demands of our people's economy for raw and other materials, fuel, power, machinery and equipment mainly with home products."**

It was of paramount importance in implementing this line of the Workers' Party of Korea to complete the rehabilitation, reconstruction and building of heavy industrial plants in a rational way and correctly link the development of heavy industry with that of light industry and agriculture. We followed the line of rehabilitating the existing foundation of heavy industry and reconstructing and expanding it by means of new techniques so as to make the most of it, while, at the same time, building those industrial branches and enterprises that did not exist in our country in the past.

Moreover, we, while consistently giving priority to the growth of heavy industry, strove to build a heavy industry not for its own sake but to build one capable of most effectively serving the development of light industry and agriculture and the improvement of the people's livelihood.

In this way we were able to build up powerful heavy industrial bases with comparatively small funds in a historically short space of time and, on this basis, rapidly develop light industry and agriculture.

One of the greatest achievements made by us in the building of heavy industry is the creation of our own machine-building industry.

We developed the machine-building industry in conformity with the demands of economic development in each period with a firm goal for the building of a comprehensive machine-building industry.

This was quite a task for us, for we lacked both in experiences and techniques. It goes without saying that those who did not approve of the development of the machine-building industry in our country did not help us. We had to do everything for ourselves, from designing to assembling when we produced the first tractors, lorries and other modern machines and equipment. Our workers and technicians met with one setback after another but they persevered until they eventually succeeded in making these machines and equipment and were able to mass-produce them.

Machines, we mean, machine-tools, were urgently needed everywhere for a rapid upsurge in all domains of the people's economy under the conditions where the all-round technical reconstruction was placed on the order of the day and industry developed at the speed of Chollima.

Having gained an insight into such realities, Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward the slogan, **"Iron and machinery are king of industry,"** popularized the experience gained in a local plant throughout the country, and organized and mobilized the masses to the machine-tool-begets-machine-tools movement.

This original drive not only served to swiftly replenish the technical equipment of the people's economy, but also shattered mysticism about technique and fully convinced our toiling people that they were capable of manufacturing machines of any type once they made up their mind to do so.

Thus our machine-building industry which may be said to have started from scratch after liberation, has come to meet mainly on its own the needs of heavy and light industries and other fields of the people's economy for generating, electrical and metallurgical equipment, lorries, tractors, excavators, large vessels and other heavy machinery and equipment, precision machines and other machinery and installations.

In 1964 the share of machine-building industry in industrial production was 25.8 per cent and the self-sufficiency rate of machinery and equipment was 94.3 per cent.

Metal industry has also made big success in achieving its independent development by relying on the domestic natural resources. In ferrous-metal industry in which the unilateral stress had been put on the production of pig iron, the production of steel and rolled stock expanded and the proportion of products of the second-stage processing rose markedly.

Priority has been given to the development of mining industry. The first process of industry in power industry the line of properly combining power plants of varied forms and sizes in their construction—hydro-power stations with thermo-power ones and large power plants with small and medium ones—has been carried on. As a result a great quantitative and qualitative change has been brought about in satisfying the increasing requirements for raw materials, fuel and power.

To rely on the domestic base of raw materials is one of the principles we adhered to in building an independent national economy.

We have actively developed domestic resources and utilized them in a comprehensive way, and strove to tap what we lack and substitute what we have for what we fail to possess. As a result, great successes have been registered in developing the iron and steel industry with home raw materials and establishing and developing the inorganic and organic chemical industries in reliance on domestic resources.

A glaring example of this is the world's first-class Vinalon Factory our people built by their own efforts upholding the banner of self-reliance.

In the past light industry was one of the backward branches of our industry. In order to liquidate its backwardness in a short space of time, the Workers' Party of Korea adopted a policy of developing medium- and small-sized local industry side by side with large-scale central industry.

Many large-scale central factories which constitute the backbone of light industry were built, their technical equipment steadily improved, and the output of various consumer goods increased remarkably.

In our country with its poorly developed light industry in the past, all this was of great significance in building its backbone and establishing its centres of our own.

The country's economic conditions did not allow us to build a number of large-scale central light industry plants at once. And relying on them alone we could not eliminate at an early date the backwardness nor meet the rapidly growing needs of the population.

Taking into account this actual condition, Comrade Kim Il Sung took a creative line of launching a nation-wide movement to develop local industry under the favourable conditions in which the bases of central light industry and heavy industry had been laid to a marked degree.

In the course of the implementation of this line, our people mobilized the latent reserves and potentialities in the localities to the full and thus built more than 1,000 local plants in a matter of 3-4 months. This made it possible to produce various consumer goods in large quantities.

Today local industry factories are to be found everywhere in our country. With the introduction of the specialization system and the replenishment of their technical equipment, these plants are doing progress on the basis of a new material and technical foundation and their output now accounts for more than half the country's output of consumer goods.

Our light industry has rapidly grown: textile increased 143 times, foodstuffs, beverages and tobaccos 16 times and consumer goods 462 times in 1965 over 1944, the top year in the days under Japanese imperialist rule.

In order to lay a firm material and technical basis for the prosperity of generations to come and establish reliable economic foundations which enable us to meet actively the great revolutionary event—the unification of the fatherland—by carrying on economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel along the road indicated by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Party Conference and in the Ten-Point Political Programme, our people are advancing, advancing, fighting and advancing in the saddle of Chollima in the struggle for further reinforcing the might of our industry.

Kim Gum Ok

HWANGHAE IRON WORKS,
Big Metallurgical Centre

The imposing Hwanghae Iron Works is a potent symbol of the history of iron in our country which has traversed a proud path of development under the far-sighted plan for building an independent national economy mapped out by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader.

After I looked round the combined steel and rolled steel shops I went up a greenish mound in the premises on my way to the combined blast furnace shop.

First Flow of Molten Iron

While looking down the premises where big and small buildings stood in line, with chimneys emitting black smoke into the sky, I revived in my memory the appearance of Comrade Premier who, two days after the end of the war, visited this works whose compound was dotted with bomb craters and covered with ashes all around. He walked through the compound overgrown with weeds to come up this mound and gazing down at this works, he showed in a confident tone the direction the Hwanghae Iron Works should follow in reconstruction.

Recalling that day a smelter told me this story:

On the morning of July 29, 1953, two days after the ceasefire, Comrade Premier called at this works. Answering to the cheers of people who had turned out to welcome him he said: "I longed to see you, comrades, even during the war. Well, haven't you got any wounds?"

He pressed one by one the hands of workers. Then, turning round to a worker he said: "Ah, it's you, Comrade Chu Sang Su!" And he held him in his broad bosom tightly. At that moment, floated before the eyes of the worker the impressive things happened in the year following the liberation.

On June 1, 1946, the working class of the Hwanghae Iron Works erected an open hearth bigger than the previous one at this works that the Japanese imperialists had demolished when fleeing and that, they raved, would take more than 10 years to restore, and started to melt iron, in the presence of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, whom they had revered so much.

Clasping one by one the hands of Comrade Chu Sang Su, labour innovator, Comrade Premier said:

"Now look! Our workers got molten iron which the British Japanese said it would be impossible for us to restore the works even if we spent ten years. But our workers have already succeeded in getting molten iron in less than one year. This is a big victory, indeed. This is the first flow of iron in workers in the construction of a new democratic state, and is the start of our metallurgical industry."

Thus the new history of iron in our country started, and from then on the foundations of an independent national industry began to be laid down and cemented.

And now the brilliant Leader who had created the glorious history of iron came again to the Hwanghae Iron Works two days after the ceasefire.

On that morning, Comrade Premier instructed:

"We should not be discouraged, comrades! We have knocked down the Yankee devils and won victory, haven't we? We will win victory in the future, too. The rehabilitation of the people's economy must begin with the restoration of heavy industry and the restoration of the Hwanghae Iron Works with that of open hearths. Then we shall be able to obtain iron needed for the rehabilitation of different branches of the people's economy. To reconstruct factories we need iron; to build houses and weave fabrics we also need iron. The question is that we should have steel. So, we must restore open hearths first to produce steel in large quantities...."

Upholding the far-sighted plan of Comrade Premier the working class here set about rehabilitating

Comrade Kim Il Sung giving on-the-spot guidance to the Hwanghae Iron Works

the works, finding what they lacked and making what they were short of, in the same spirit and mettle as exhibited by the anti-Japanese guerrillas who had routed the brigandish Japanese imperialists by making "Yongil" bombs with empty hands.

At length they erected an open hearth twice the size of the previous one and melted iron for the first time after the war in June 1954, in the presence of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader.

That day, pressing one by one the hands of smelters Comrade Premier expressed his joy with these words: "I feel energy and self-confidence gushing within me as I see molten iron after three years and ten months' duration."

Twin Blast Furnaces

No sooner had I entered the yard of the combined blast furnace shop where stood heavy blast furnaces No. 1 and No. 2 like twin than I was attracted by a big board made with white marble under a tall zelkowa tree. On the board were engraved the contents of the historic on-the-spot guidance given to this works by Comrade Premier on more than 20 occasions up to date since the liberation.

Looking at the board I felt with deep emotion how great the solicitude and concern Comrade Premier had shown for this works was. I felt all the more so as I heard a smelter recalling the days when Irunace No. 1 was being built.

In those days when we were endeavouring to scale the high eminence of the Five-Year Plan, many difficulties stood in the way of the socialist construction and revolution. The enemies at home and abroad challenged against our Party and people. Our living was hard, the heavy industry base was not yet built and we were short of funds. The increasing demand for iron was felt everywhere. But the furnaces at the Hwanghae Iron Works were not yet put into operation though open hearths started commissioning.

Under these conditions we had to carry out by our own efforts the pressing and colossal revolutionary task of laying the foundations of socialist industrialization and building an independent national economy.

In face of this weighty task some people wavered and others shook their heads saying that such undertakings were a "fantasy."

It was around this time, in December 1956, that a Plenum of the Party Central Committee held at the direct initiative of Comrade Kim Il Sung called our people to bring about a new great revolutionary upsurge and make a grand Chollima onrush.

The respected and beloved Leader personally visited the Kangson Steel Plant and fired zeal in the hearts of the steelmakers. And some days later, to be exact, on January 3, 1957, he came again to the Hwanghae Iron Works and discussed with workers to find the ways of restoring furnace No. 1 by May Day of the following year in the same spirit as they had rebuilt open hearths on the war ruins.

Responding to the call of the Leader the working class at the Hwanghae Iron Works rose up heroically. They shattered the vile slander of the factionalists and conservatists who claimed that "We cannot restore blast furnaces with our own strength" and "The 4,000 h.p. air blower and the like must be imported." The workers burning with boundless loyalty to the Leader rebuilt completely furnace No. 1 twice as large as that one they had in the days of Japanese imperialist rule and, as they had promised to the Leader they started to melt iron on May Day in 1958, in the presence of Comrade Premier, the respected and beloved Leader. At that time Comrade Premier instructed to the following effect:

"Through the rehabilitation of the Hwanghae Iron Works you have equipped an old enterprise with modern techniques and converted it into a new metallurgical works with the most rational balances between processes and thus performed great feats in eliminating the colonial onesidedness that remained for a long time a deep-rooted scar of our industry and in accelerating an independent development of our people's economy."

To live up to the high praise and encouragement of the Leader, the working class at the Hwanghae Iron Works were up again with redoubled courage to show loyalty to the Leader. Six months since then they rebuilt furnace No. 2 bigger than furnace No. 1. The Hwanghae Iron Works grew up as a strong pillar of an independent national economy according to the plan of Comrade Premier.

Grasping Main Link

In September 1959 the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, who gave insight into every phase of socialist construction being progressed at the high speed of Chollima, paid again a visit to the Hwanghae Iron Works for an on-the-spot guidance. Having acquainted himself in detail with the situation of the works he set forth concrete direction and ways for giving precedence to the production of iron, the "king" of industry. He said that "...First of all, it is important to decide the order of priority correctly and find out the main link in work and concentrate force on it."

This programmatic teaching of Comrade Premier illumined brightly the road they should take at a time when they were standing undecided on the order of priority in tackling the colossal tasks. By grasping the main link in all work and concentrating force on it as they were taught to do, they advanced faster, made riddance of fluctuation in production and normalized steel production at a high level.

Indeed, the proud road the Hwanghae Iron Works has traversed for 20 odd years after the liberation is a brilliant epitome of the development of ferrous metal industry which was born and grew under the far-reaching plan and under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader.

The Hwanghae Iron Works, once a small deformed iron plant, has been converted into a great metallurgical centre with giant furnaces, many open hearths, rolling mill equipped with modern techniques, the equipment for making gill zinc plates, coking batteries—a base with comprehensive streamlined process of production.

The iron and steel plants in our country, which together with the Hwanghae Iron Works make up the pillar of heavy industry of our country, made rapid progress under the deep concern and wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The ferrous metal industry of our country at present produces in one month as much steel, pig iron and rolled steel as were turned out in a whole year under Japanese imperialist rule before the liberation.

This shows that we have scaled a height in less than 10 years—the height that took more than a century to capture in those countries which chose a road of normal capitalist development.

Not only the output of pig iron and steel increased but also the variety, quality and size of rolled stock underwent great changes. As a result, we are meeting fully for ourselves the demand for rolled goods needed in economic construction and defence upbuilding.

Today, iron and steel pouring out from the ferrous metal industry bases are supplied to all fields of the people's economy to turn out machine tools, lorries, tractors, ships, electric locomotives, daily necessaries, building materials for housing construction. All this is contributing to strengthening the economic and defence power of the country and improving the people's living.

When I think of this I feel with full heart how great and outstanding the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung was—the respected and beloved Leader who earlier put forward the line of building an independent national economy and the line of giving priority to the growth of heavy industry with simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture and led our people for the implementation of these lines.

Pak Yong Chun

History of "Mother Factory"

The factory where Comrade Kim Jong Song works is a factory which has received the honourable titles of "continuer of the revolutionary traditions," "hero factory." The workers here are now bringing about a greater revolutionary upsurge to carry through the decisions of the Party Conference and the great Ten-Point Political Programme. They fulfilled their plan for the first half of the year at 102 per cent by the end of May and are now putting fresh spurs to the grand Chollima march with a resolve to complete their yearly plan set much higher than that for last year by September 9, the 20th birthday of the Republic.

They are also striving to manufacture a 6,000-ton press, another monumental product, which will demonstrate the might of our independent industry, by the 20th birthday of the Republic. They have nearly completed the designing of the press and a press intermediary table requiring some 60 tons of cast iron, on schedule overcoming manifold difficulties and obstacles.

This factory was making farm implements and accessories immediately after the country's liberation. But today it has healed completely war wounds and turned into a big modern factory making large-sized machines. This is attributable entirely to the direct guidance and concern of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Today it is producing equipment for mining and metallurgical industries, various equipment for chemical industry including that for the production of vinalon and vinyl chloride, equipment for the gasification of anthracite and large-size equipment for other branches of the people's economy and defence upbuilding as a large, reliable machine-building industrial centre of our independent national economy.

It produces in five days what it put out in the entire 1948 and turns out ten times as many machine products as it did in 1957.

First Step

At the Third Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea held in April 1956 Comrade Kim Il Sung, setting forth the direction of the First Five-Year People's Economic Plan, taught that we should equip with modern technique and further develop the machine-building industry to lay the foundations for socialist industrialization of our country.

The workers here were in high spirits and were eager to advance whole-heartedly upholding the teaching of the respected and beloved Leader. But the factory was in want of many of its equipment.

Such was the situation on May 16, 1956 when Comrade Kim Il Sung visited the factory.

Remarking on developing the factory into a large-sized machine-building plant, he told the workers here how they should arrange machines and what big workshops they should build, selected the sites for new buildings, and taught in detail them even the direction and ways of the future development of the factory.

After Comrade Premier's visit to the factory, new machine-tools arrived at the factory. In high spirits the workers came out to carry through the instructions of Comrade Premier and built a cupola and a 1,000-ton press.

Thus the factory began to develop as a modern machine-building plant capable of contributing to the construction of our country's independent economy.

Boldness and Self-confidence

During the First Five-Year Plan this factory undertook a task to provide different branches of the people's economy with a great many machines and equipment so as to build up the foundations of the country's industrialization. With the upsurge of the Chollima movement which started in 1957, a fresh leap was made throughout the country, and this increased rapidly the demand of the people's economy for machines.

Comrade Premier came down again to this factory, saw workers here pressing a stand of a heavy rolling machine with a single-purpose machine devised by themselves as they had no large-sized universal machine, and praised them: **"...Mystification about technique has been shattered at this factory, too!"...This factory is a "mother factory begetting machines... We must be bold to make revolution."**

And he assigned a task of making a 7-8 metre large turning lathe for themselves.

Upholding his instructions, the working class here started a new battle to make an 8-metre turning lathe. The workers and technicians here immensely loyal to the Leader boldly tackled everything from designing and casting and manufacturing for themselves, smashing conservatism and mysticism. Thus, they completed the lathe in a little over five months.

Comrade Premier personally sent a congratulatory message and gifts to them in high praise of their success.

He noted in his congratulatory message that **"...this will represent a landmark in the development of the machine-building industry of our country and the carrying out of technical revolution"** and instructed that the height they should occupy in the coming year 1960 is to manufacture a 3,000-ton press.

The workers and technicians here who realized through their practices that there is nothing impossible for them if they do as Comrade Premier teaches, set about making a 3,000-ton press with boldness and self-confidence. They overcame by bold actions many difficulties and obstacles they encountered. They cut 20-ton object 12 metres long with a lathe capable of processing 10-ton object 6 metres long, and lifted up and processed the 75-ton girder of the press with a 30-ton capacity crane. Thus, they completed the 3,000-ton press by September 1960 as Comrade Premier instructed.

The 8-metre turning lathe and 3,000-ton press paved the way for manufacturing such another large-sized machine as 6,000-ton press today.

The workers here also made hundreds of machine-tools including 200 mm. boring machine and 500 mm. boring lathe to expand their factory.

Bigger Leap

Comrade Premier, who had given guidance so that the factory might make a systematic development, personally came to the spot in August 1960 to select the site for the vinalon factory, and visited this factory and set the workers here the task of producing equipment for the vinalon factory. The production of equipment for the vinalon factory symbolizing our country's industry built on the stand of *Juche* was also a process demonstrating the might of this factory built up by our own efforts.

The production of a complete set of big chemical factory equipment it undertook for the first time —this was quite a task for this factory. But the entire working class of the factory set to the task and carried it out in a revolutionary way.

Then the factory turned out equipment for the chemical fibre mill and equipment for metallurgical industry.

In June 1967 Comrade Premier visited the factory for the ninth time after the war. Personally guiding the Party meeting of the factory, Comrade Premier praised: **"...Vinalon was the result of Comrade Li Sung Gi's research and its factory's equipment was made by this factory... It is tantamount to the anti-Japanese guerrillas having made Tongil bombs with empty hands that you have built the world's biggest vinalon factory from scratch... Indeed, this factory is a genuine continuer of the revolutionary traditions and played a leading role in establishing *Juche* in socialist construction."** And he gave the working class here the honourable task of leading the whole country in making a great revolutionary upsurge to carry through the Party's new line of carrying on economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel.

The working class here boundlessly faithful to the Party and the Leader ran and ran at the speed of Chollima, overcoming all difficulties and obstacles in their way and sweeping away all that are old and conservative by displaying a high degree of revolutionary zeal and spirit of self-reliance in the gigantic and tense struggle to push ahead with economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel. By making collective technical innovation, they toppled the old technological and rated capacity and created new norms and new techniques, and accelerated their advance steadily.

Thus, they not only fulfilled last year's plan three months ahead of schedule but made rolling mill equipment for the production of zinc and tin plate, equipment for the gasification of anthracite and many other large-sized machines and equipment. As a result, the output of major machine products trebled in the latter half of last year compared with the first half before Comrade Premier's on-the-spot guidance.

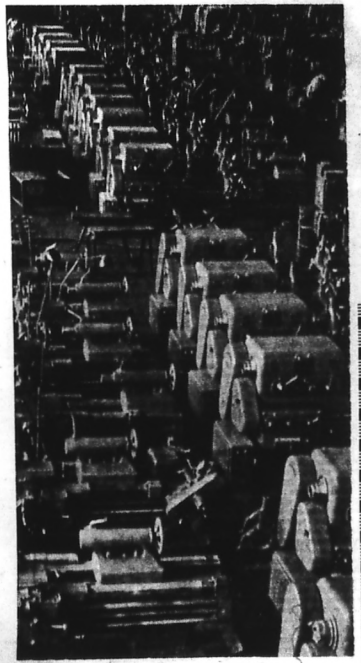
The working class here by their action proved the justness of the teaching of Comrade Premier and the Party's policy that even when production has grown bigger in its scale and technique is developed, more reserves can be found for increased production and production developed at a faster rate if production and labour are organized well and political work is strengthened to rouse the masses.

Indeed, the flame started by Comrade Premier soon rendered the whole factory alive with revolutionary zeal and it spread from factory to factory and then to the different parts of the country, and brought about a fresh, great revolutionary upsurge in our country.

The history of the development of the machine-building plant where Comrade Kim Jong Song works, is a history of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's on-the-spot guidance of this plant; a history of the development of our machine-building industry built on the stand of *Juche* and a history of self-reliance of our working class in the postwar period.

Pak Hae Chon

Inside view of heavy machine shop of the factory where Comrade Kim Jong Song works



Machine-tools are mass-produced

Line of Building Independent National Economy and Its Vitality

The Korean people under the outstanding leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our revolution, eliminated in a short time the backwardness of the deformed colonial economy and rid over from the old society and built a powerful independent national economy, which makes it possible for us to stand on our feet.

The line of building an independent national economy is an embodiment of the idea of *Juche* in the field of economic construction, the great revolutionary idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader. It is the most revolutionary and independent line of economic construction, a line which enables a country to build the economy and manage its life by relying on its own efforts, make itself mighty and advanced and achieve national prosperity.

Already in the first days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle in the 1930's, Comrade Kim Il Sung, looking far ahead into the future of the Korean revolution, not only put forward the clear-cut revolutionary line, strategy and tactics consistent with the idea of *Juche* but also worked out a far-sighted plan for building socialism and communism after the attainment of the independence of the fatherland.

In the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle he said:

"How happy and worthwhile we shall feel when we build a society free from oppression and exploitation in our fatherland favoured with beautiful mountains and limpid streams and we exploit by ourselves our rich natural resources so that all the people can lead a free and abundant life! This is the very ultimate goal for which we are now fighting shedding blood...."

The far-sighted plan of Comrade Kim Il Sung matured in the thick of the arduous march and fierce battles during the hard anti-Japanese armed struggle. And the great economic line of developing an independent national economy was already clarified in the Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland which he mapped out personally.

It was thanks to such roots that right after the liberation the Workers' Party of Korea could set forth a revolutionary line of economic construction and our country could advance along the most correct road without a hitch.

As early as 1947 Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"In order to build a democratic, independent state, it is essential to establish the foundations of an independent economy of one's nation... Without the foundations of an independent economy we can neither attain independence, nor found a state nor subsist."

Economic independence is a vital question which decides the destinies of the nation and country. Whether or not economic independence is achieved is a fundamental question of the revolution that decides whether the independence and sovereignty are defended or not, whether the successes of the revolution are consolidated and developed or not, and whether the revolution is carried out to the completion or not.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Only when a nation builds an independent national economy can it secure political independence, make the country rich, strong and advanced and achieve national prosperity.

"Economic independence is the material basis for political independence. A country which is dependent on foreign forces economically becomes a satellite of other countries politically, and an economically subjected nation cannot get out of colonial slavery politically."

Only when a country has its own powerful material foundations can it determine its own lines and policies independently in revolution and construction in accordance with its own decision and judgement, implement them, and hold fast to independence in all fields.

And only when a people build an up-to-date industry, produce a sufficient amount of high-quality goods of wider range, and attain a high rate of development in all spheres of science, technology and culture, can they bring into full bloom the national self-consciousness and possess their own defence potentials powerful enough to defend the fatherland and the gains of the revolution against the encroachment of the enemy.

For a country to build genuine socialism, it is essential to build an independent national economy. Without building an independent national economy it is impossible to lay material and technical foundations for socialism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"To build socialism it is essential to create a powerful base of heavy industry with the machine-building industry as its core and, on this basis, equip light industry, agriculture, transport and all other branches of the people's economy with up-to-date techniques and thus lay the material and technical foundations of socialism powerful enough to improve the welfare of the working people on the whole in accordance with the requirements of the laws of socialism. As long as national distinctions remain and states exist, the material and technical foundations of socialism must be built by each national state as an individual force. It can be said that the firm material and technical foundations of socialism have been laid in each country only when it has built a comprehensive, independent national economy which is developed in a many-sided way, equipped with the latest techniques and can be run by its own national cadres with its own natural resources, raw materials and other supplies so as to meet in full with home products the varied and ever-growing requirements of economic construction, defence upbuilding and the people's life for heavy and light industry goods and farm produce."

Dependence and Bankruptcy of South Korean Industry

Owing to a colonial industrial policy pursued by U.S. imperialism, the South Korean industry has lost its independence and has been heavily ruined.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, pointed out:

"The U.S. imperialists have completely seized the important artery of the South Korean economy, and are wholly subordinating it to the implementation of their policies of military aggression and colonial plunder.

"The so-called 'aid' of the U.S. is an important means for their aggression in South Korea.

"In South Korea the U.S. monopoly capitalists are lording it over all branches of the economy and have utterly destroyed the national economy of South Korea.

"The South Korean industry, which was historically backward, has been heavily ruined, being chained to U.S. monopoly capital."

The U.S. imperialists have reorganized the South Korean industry to place it under their control while reducing South Korea to its military base and military appendage.

Upon occupying South Korea the U.S. imperialist aggressors proclaimed a military government and plundered all the industries which Japanese imperialism had held in South Korea under the name of "custodian properties."

According to the published data the formerly Japanese-owned industrial establishments arrested by the U.S. imperialists at that time were equivalent to 91 per cent of the total capital of the South Korean corporations or 94 per cent of the total investment in industrial branches.

The American imperialist aggressors deliberately hampered the independent development of South Korea's industry by dismantling and destroying it under the absurd pretext of "strategic necessity."

The U.S. imperialist aggressors are carrying out the enslavement policy on the South Korean industry by exercising their control over the financial and banking organs of the puppet government through the "U.S. Operations Mission in South Korea," the tool of their economic aggression.

The U.S. imperialists have also made South Korea's industry dependent upon the equipment and raw and other materials unsalable in their home market; key industrial enterprises which may be counted on fingers are equipped with the surplus goods of the U.S. imperialists.

The data released by the puppet government show that South Korea's industrial enterprises depend on import for 80-90 per cent of raw and other materials.

"Increasing dependence on foreign countries for major raw and other materials is evident from the following figures:

Compared with 1960, in 1961 it increased 1.9 times and in 1967, 2.4 times.

The metal and machine industries, which were insignificant to begin with, have been ruined completely owing to the pressure of the U.S. surplus goods. This has only plunged the mining industry into ruin.

Over 90 per cent of the mining enterprises are at a standstill or run on a reduced schedule.

Even some mines now operating exist not for meeting the requirements of South Korean industry but serve as a tool of colonial plunder of U.S. imperialism.

Textile and foodstuffs industries, supposedly better off than others, are experiencing an acute financial difficulty.

Especially, the ruinous state of small and medium enterprises which account for 98 per cent of the total number of industrial enterprises in South Korea has grown worse.

Now about 20 per cent of the total small and medium enterprises have gone completely bankrupt due to the shortage of funds and raw materials and marketing difficulties.

The operation rate of the existing enterprises is very low.

The rate of operation of small and medium enterprises was 61 per cent in 1961. But the figure dropped to 48.1 per cent in 1965 and 40 per cent in 1967.

The ruinous state of small and medium enterprises which represent the South Korean national industry naturally exerts a great influence on South Korea's industry as a whole.

Industrial output value is now two-thirds of that at the end of Japanese imperialist rule.

The only just way for the South Korean industry to get rid of bankruptcy and ruin lies in shaking off the economic dependence on the U.S. imperialists and receiving the assistance from the powerful independent industry built in the northern half.

Kim Gwang Su

The objective conditions at the present stage of historical development demand that the building of socialism be carried on by each national state as a unit, and the material and technical foundations of socialism are established within the bounds of each national state through the building of an independent national economy. Under these conditions the independent national economy must be truly an independent and, at the same time, comprehensive one which is developed in a many-sided way.

Only then, can the country's natural resources be tapped and utilized to the fullest extent and a high rate of growth in production be maintained while proper balances are kept actively between all branches of the people's economy and the welfare of the working people can be improved rapidly on the whole. Also, only in this way is it possible to rapidly develop science, technology and culture, steadily enhance the technical and cultural standards of the working people and bring them up into men of a new type developed in an all-round way.

The building of an independent national economy is also the basic guarantee for enabling nations to do away with the economic backwardness which practically constitutes the basis of inequality between them and to achieve national prosperity. It is necessary for the nations liberated from capitalist exploitation and oppression not only to convert themselves into labouring social-ist nations but also build a highly developed independent national economy to achieve the greatest possible degree of their free development and all-round efflorescence. Only by so doing can they do away with economic backwardness as well as technical and cultural backwardness which are the left-over of the era of capitalism, and can all inequalities between nations be liquidated finally.

The building of an independent national economy in each country is not at variance with the development of the international economic relations; on the contrary, it creates practical conditions for further developing them.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...In the international division of labour, too, each can have a say only when participating in it with due competency and good things. If one wants to have something good alone from other

(Continued on Page 8)

Myth of U.S. Imperialists' "Mightiness" Exploded

Jon Mun Wuk

☆

To our people and our young People's Army the past righteous Fatherland Liberation War was indeed a grim period of ordeal during which they smashed the U.S. imperialist aggressors who boasted of being the world "mightiness" with their aggressive history of more than 100 years.

World public followed our fight wondering how our people who were just ready to greet the fifth anniversary of the liberation and our only two-year-old People's Army could withstand the ordeal.

However, our people and the People's Army, rallied firmly as one around the Party under the sagacious leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, smashed the myth of "mightiness" of U.S. imperialism to smithereens. This was the first ignominious defeat for the enemy in his history of aggression.

The battle for liberating Taejon in the third campaign in the first stage of the great Fatherland Liberation War was one of the wonderful operations that completely exploded the myth of the U.S. imperialists' "mightiness" by encircling and annihilating the 24th Division of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army that had the pride of being an "ever-victorious division knowing no defeat" in the U.S. history of aggressive wars.

In this operation carried out in accordance with the outstanding strategical and operational line of Marshal Kim Il Sung, Supreme Commander, ever-victorious ironwilled genius-commander, our combatants of the People's Army who inherited the revolutionary traditions of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle displayed to the full peerless valour, boldness, mass heroism and patriotism. It was motivated by their boundless loyalty to the Party and the Leader, their burning hatred for the enemy, and their ardent desire proceeding from compatriotic love to liberate as early the South Korean people groaning under the tyranny of the U.S. imperialists as possible.

I was then a member of the staff of a combined unit, and whenever I recall the heroic feats of the combatants of our People's Army, I have the firm conviction that if there are the wise leadership of the Leader and the burning revolutionary spirit of the people and combatants rallied firmly around him, we can surely defeat any powerful enemy and unify the fatherland.

* * *

On the counter-offensive order our combined units of the People's Army went over to victorious advance bringing the puppet Syngman Rhee army to general breakdown. This threw the Yankee imperialists into confusion. Despite the complete exposure of their true nature as aggressors, the U.S. imperialists brazenacedly hurled the air force and fleet of their aggressor army on a large scale into the Korean war under the signboard of "United Nations' forces," while hurriedly shipping their several infantry divisions including the 24th Division from Japan. Thus they entered on the road of expanding the aggressive war.

Under the condition, Marshal Kim Il Sung, our respected and beloved Supreme Commander, in his radio address on July 8, 1950 laid bare the aggressive ambition of U.S. imperialism against Korea and roused the entire people and the men and officers of the People's Army to the struggle for driving out the U.S. imperialist aggressors from our fatherland.

In response to the call of the Leader the Korean People's Army units advanced like raging waves wiping out the enemy. Having fled from Seoul, the enemy built up a strong defence taking advantage of the natural barriers of the Kum River and Sobaek Mountains and made desperate efforts to check the advance of the units of our People's Army in this area saying that it was "the line of no retreat" or "the last defence line." To this end, the U.S. imperialists concentrically deployed their main forces into that area and reinforced their defence in Taejon.

At that time Supreme Commander Marshal Kim Il Sung personally directed the operations of the units of our People's Army.

Having seen through the attempt of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, Marshal Kim Il Sung personally set forth the plan to attack the enemy fiercely at lightning speed in order not to give him time for taking up a new defence position and break through the Kum River and Sobaek Mountains immediately pursuing the enemy and annihilate the main forces of the enemy in the Taejon area and along the line of Sobaek Mountains.

According to the wise strategical and operational line of Comrade Supreme Commander the staff of our combined unit under the direction of Chief of the Staff discussed carefully a battle plan to break through at once the enemy's defence along the Kum River and Sobaek Mountains before he reinforced it.

The plan of the staff was to stage a frontal sham rivercrossing with the support of various reinforced arms to concentrate the enemy's attention there and then let the forward battalion cross the river by surprise from the west, seize the strongholds on the far side of the Kum River and wipe out the resisting enemy there.

The units started crossing the Kum River according to the plan drawn up by the staff.

Our forward battalion crossed the river by surprise in the west of the town of Kongju during the frontal sham rivercrossing. It encountered a staggered resistance of the enemy, but in the difficult condition it conducted a bold and active operation. It went deep into the enemy position and made a surprise attack on the enemy's gun positions throwing his defence into disorder.

Availing themselves of the battle results of the forward battalion, the main forces of our combined unit crossed the Kum River all at once, liberated the town of Kongju and then, extending the results of the battle, advanced to the line south of the said town on the 16th.

After the Kum River defence line was broken, the enemy became more frenzied.

The command of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army had already shipped its 25th Division from Japan to Pusan and dispatched the First U.S. Cavalry Division from the U.S. mainland.

While sending its "elite" divisions in haste, the command of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army ordered the divisional commander Dean of its 24th Division to hold Taejon at all costs.

Our combined unit received a new battle order from Comrade Supreme Commander.

In the directive it was written in detail the wise strategic and operational line and operational plan of Supreme Commander Marshal Kim Il Sung, based on the scientific analysis of the prevailing situation at that time and the concrete battle tasks of our combined unit based on the plan.

It was also pointed in the directive that our division would had advanced in the direction of Ronsan should make a fast detour south of Taejon and cut off the enemy's route of retreat with a part of its forces, and at the same time, encircle and crush the main forces of the 24th Division

(Continued from Page 7)

countries while one has nothing or something negligible. It will tantamount to begging rather than participating in the division of labour. And if one has good things, one can get anything needed in exchange for them whenever and wherever.

"We should participate with full-fledged capacity in the international division of labour while further consolidating the foundations of the independent economy of the country by our own strength in the spirit of thorough self-reliance, and thereby contribute to consolidating the might of the world's socialist system."

The line of building an independent national economy which was set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung and which our Party and the Government of the Republic have all along adhered to, is the lawful demand of the socialist construction and a thoroughly revolutionary line of economic construction which conforms with the requirements of the development of world revolution.

The vitality of this line has been fully proved by the great successes and practical experiences our people have scored and gained under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forth a great basic line of economic construction—the line of priority growth of heavy industry with simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture.

The line Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth is a revolutionary one—the line which no one has ever worked out and the like of which has ever followed. This is an original and creative line in which the Marxist-Leninist principles are creatively applied to the specific realities of our country.

Taking to heart the Leader's will and plan, our people rose up as a man under the banner of self-reliance. When others walked one step, they moved forward with ten or hundred steps in order to lead a decent life as others do and set up based on a backward country to the coming generation.

In the course of carrying out the correct line the Leader put forth, we could improve the people's living rapidly and, at the same time, lay the foundations of an independent economy for the future prosperity of the country. We swiftly developed the economy closely combining economic construction with defence upbuilding and reliably safeguarding the revolutionary gains.

In this way, we have come to have a powerful independent heavy industry capable of sufficiently producing various complete sets of modern, large plants, precision machinery and other equipment and raw and other materials needed in each domain of the people's economy and a reliable light industry capable of meeting the varied requirements of the people. Thus we have proceeded in socialism and country. We have now an advanced socialist agriculture which is free from natural disasters and attains a stable bumper crop.

In 1966 the total output of industry was 41 times that in 1946, the year immediately after the liberation. In 1967 it showed a 17 per cent increase over the previous year.

Now our country produces only in 15 days as much industrial goods as were turned out in the whole year of 1940 under Japanese imperialist rule.

In this way we have come to gain the firm assets which would enable us to further reinforce the country's economy by our own efforts under any complex situation, rapidly improve the material and cultural standards of the people and to achieve the unification of the fatherland and the nationwide victory of the Korean revolution, smashing any surprise attack of the enemy at a stroke. This affords a powerful material guarantee for actively assisting the revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people groaning under the jackboots of the U.S. imperialists and for reunifitating at the earliest date the devastated South Korean economy and improving the living of the people there after the fatherland is unified.

The Korean people are steadily reinforcing the country's economic might by successfully implementing the Party's line of pushing ahead with economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel in reliance on the firm independent national economy already established.

The present tense situation caused by the intensified machinations for a new war of the U.S. imperialist aggressors demands us to further strengthen the already laid foundations of the independent national economy.

Taking to heart the teachings of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung the entire Korean people are raising the flames of the great revolutionary upsurge in all fields of the people's economy to successfully frustrate the war manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and accomplish the unification of the fatherland by further stepping up economic construction and defence upbuilding.

Soh Gum Ja

(Continued from Page 7)

Leader Comrade Kim Il-Sung in the last 20 odd years.

The economy left over from Japanese imperialist colonial rule was extremely backward and deformed. In the pre-liberation Korea machine-building industry was almost non-existent and light industry was insignificant. Agriculture, chief economic branch of the country, was also very backward. The Japanese imperialist aggressors did not allow Koreans access to technology, and consequently there were a few Korean technicians. The fact that the country was divided into two parts due to the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists following liberation further aggravated the one-sidedness of the economy. On top of this, the Japanese imperialist aggressors played havoc with the backward economy at the time of their defeat in World War II. No sooner had the economy been rehabilitated after the liberation than the war, unleashed by the U.S. imperialist invaders in 1950 brought total destruction.

Having gained a deep insight into the postwar conditions of our country and the future of our revolution, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forth a great basic line of economic construction—the line of priority growth

June 25—July 27

Month of Joint Struggle for Immediate Withdrawal of U.S. Imperialist Aggressor Troops from S. Korea

☆ ☆

The Whole World Are With Us

On the occasion of the "Month of joint struggle for the immediate withdrawal of U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from South Korea" the peoples of the socialist countries and Asian, African and Latin-American countries are denouncing the U.S. imperialists' manoeuvres of aggression and war in Korea and expressing firm solida rity with the just struggle of the Korean people.

☆ ☆

ALGERIA

A press conference was held at the meeting hall of the National Liberation Front under the auspices of the Algerian National Liberation Front on the occasion of the "Month of solidarity with the Korean people for the Immediate withdrawal of U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from South Korea."

It was attended by functionaries of the Party and public organisations including Hamel Ramara, Director of the Foreign Relations Department of the Algerian National Liberation Front and other personnel of Party and public organisations, diplomatic representatives of socialist countries in Algiers as well as men of the press and foreign reporters.

At the press conference Hamel Ramara said that the month of solidarity with the Korean people would be marked in Algeria from June 25 to July 27. Referring to the significance of this month, he went on to say:

The month of solidarity is of special significance to us Algerian people. This month first of all will provide us with an opportunity to express again our solidarity with the Korean people. This month will also be an opportunity to express our firm determination to fight against the imperialists throughout the world.

The Algerian people and the National Liberation Front warmly greet the Korean people who have risen up in the struggle against imperialism. In the future, too, we Algerian people will not stint support and encouragement to the Korean people.

On June 25, **Algerian Radio** aired a special programme.

The radio first aired the "Song of General Kim Il Sung" and the "Patriotic Song" of our country. It broadcast a commentary on the month of joint struggle, a speech of Yang Mun So, Korean Ambassador to Algeria, and report about various events held in foreign countries on the occasion of the month of joint struggle.

Citing concrete facts to expose that the U.S. imperialists launched the aggressive war in Korea 18 years ago, the radio commentary pointed out that it was none other than the U.S. imperialists who planned and provoked the Korean war.

The commentary condemned the U.S. imperialists for continuously perpetrating military provocations on the ground and the sea and in the air.

The CONGO (B)

A meeting supporting the anti-U.S. struggle of the Korean people was held in Brazzaville under the auspices of the Trade Union Federation of the Congo.

Polvantu, General Secretary of the Federation of Trade Unions, spoke at the meeting.

He condemned the ever intensified new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and expressed firm solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people for accomplishing the cause of the unification of the fatherland.

Pointing to criminal acts of the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo" which intruded deep into the territorial waters of our country and committed espionage acts, he voiced full support to a stern punishment the Navy of the Korean People's Army meted out to this spy ship.

The Korean people who have the precious experiences of the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and waged under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people, will certainly vanquish the U.S. imperialists and achieve great successes in socialist construction, he said.

Then the D.P.R.K. Ambassador to the Congo(B) spoke at the meeting.

SYRIA

It is reported from Damascus that a meeting of solidarity for supporting the struggle of the Korean people was held in Damascus under the sponsorship of the Palestinian Liberation Organization in Syria.

Present there were Mahmud Haridi, Representative of the Palestinian Liberation Organization in Damascus, and many other representatives of the organization as well as representatives of various circles of Syria.

Invited to the meeting were Pak In Gun, Ambassador of our country to Syria, and staff members of the D.P.R.K. Embassy there.

A representative of the Palestinian Liberation Organization spoke first at the meeting.

He said: The U.S. imperialists ignited the aggressive war against the Korean people in 1950 but the heroic Korean people dealt a heavy blow to the U.S. imperialists and won victory. Today, too, the Korean people have made full preparations in face of the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists. He stressed that the Palestinian people who are fighting against the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli occupationists express full support to and firm solidarity with the Korean people in their righteous struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army from South Korea and for the unification of the country. Saying that the struggle of the Palestinian people for the liberation of their fatherland is inseparable from the struggle of the Korean people for the unification of the fatherland, he stressed: Final victory belongs to the Korean people and the Arab people of Palestine who are fighting against the U.S. imperialists, the common enemy, and their stooges.

Expressing his belief that the Korean people will surely achieve the cause of the unification of the fatherland under the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, the blood-thirsty U.S. imperialist wolves who occupied Sinchon county arrested the inhabitants there right and left and drove them in groups into air-shelters or warehouses, and burned them to death or killed them by blowing up explosives like handgrenades. In Sinchon over 35,000 people or nearly one-fourth of the total population of the county were mercilessly slaughtered during 45 days of occupation. Among the killed were over 16,200 children, elderly and women.

Indeed, these bestial atrocities surpassed by far the cold-blooded outrages committed by the Hitler fascist rogues in the Oswiecim and Majdanek.

No wonder, a French paper wrote that "the most heinous atrocities of the 20th century were committed by the U.S. troops in Korea."

Barbarous Outrages against the Prisoners of War

The U.S. imperialist aggressors also perpetrated all sorts of cruel bestialities against prisoners of war of our side. In gross violation of the international convention on the treatment of prisoners of war, they committed brutal atrocities: killing empty-handed prisoners of war en masse by throwing gas-bombs at and machinegunning them, burning or freezing them or setting dogs to bite them to death or murdering female prisoners after raping them by turns.

A U.S. imperialist aggressor army soldier who had taken a direct part in the atrocities of killing prisoners published a "narrative of experiences" in the Daily Advocate which reads in part: "I like to shoot straight at the face... I come to know I am a matchless crack shot when the skull is broken to pieces, the eyeballs dropping out of eyeholes, as a result of the correct aiming at shooting at the temple..."

The U.S. imperialists barbarously murdered a great many POWs in the camp on the charge of refusing to accede the demand that they should reject repatriation to the northern half of the Republic.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors killed POW's of our side, by taking them as the objects of germ experiments, too.

This is what the A.P. reported on this matter on May 18, 1951, "A modern research institute perfectly equipped with bacteria cultivators, microscopes, sterilizers, refrigerators, distillers and other apparatuses needed for experimenters has been set up" in the vessels... belonging to the U.S. Infantry 1,091st unit stationed in Koje Island, Tongyong county, South Kyongsang Province... On these vessels expe-

(Continued on Page 11)

BURMA

A mass meeting was held in Rangoon on June 22 under the joint auspices of the Burma-Korea Friendship Society, the Burmese Council of World Peace and the Burmese Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee.

The attendants voiced full support to the proposals put forth by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the attainment of the unification of the country and to the struggle of the Korean people for their realization and unanimously demanded that the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops should be withdrawn from South Korea at once and the Korean question be settled by the Korean people themselves.

Pak Jong Oh, Consul General of our country in Rangoon, spoke on the occasion.

The meeting adopted a joint statement demanding the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges to discontinue their provocations and war acts against the northern half of the Republic and the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops to pull out of South Korea at once.

The victory of the Korean people from the first telling blow to the U.S. imperialists and a great contribution to world peace, it stressed.

CHILE

A recent issue of the Chilean paper Ultima Hora in a commentary pointed out that the U.S. imperialists are running wild to ignite a new war in Korea and denounced the U.S. imperialists for refusing to draw a proper lesson from their shameful defeat in the three-year war and the frustration of their plan to strangulate the new-born socialist state.

Monstrous War Atrocities Committed by U.S. Imperialism

The U.S. imperialists who hurled the aggressive war in Korea (1950-1953) one-third of their ground force, one-fifth of their air force, the main body of their fleet and over two million troops including armies of 15 of their satellite countries and the South Korean puppet troops, put a huge amount of technical equipment employed the most barbarous and destructive method from the first moment of the war. The American imperialist aggressors indiscriminately bombed all towns and villages reducing them to ashes, and massacred a great many peaceful inhabitants by using every means of mass killing, germ weapons included.

During the war the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops committed wherever they went all kinds of diabolical atrocities without hesitation that would make even beasts blush with shame. They killed Koreans on sight, men and women, old and young —shooting, burying alive, burning at the stake, ripping up the abdomens, cutting off women's breasts, driving nails into foreheads, scooping out eyeballs and what not.

"The Most Heinous Atrocities of the 20th Century"

During the war the then U.S. Eighth Army Command ordered the U.S. army soldiers: "Kill every one. Don't let your hands tremble even when those who appear before you are children or old people. You will be serving your country as American citizens by killing as many Koreans as possible."

Even according to fragmentary materials, in the initial period of war in 1950 when they were fleeing southwards in face of the counter offensive of our People's Army, the U.S. imperialist murderers killed in groups upwards of 22,600 guiltless civilians in 11 cities and towns including Sinwon and Chungju. And when they crept again into those regions in South Korea which were once liberated by the People's Army, the enemies killed en masse 72,000 or more patriots and people. These atrocities were perpetrated in all other parts of South Korea, too.

According to a report of the U.P., the U.S. imperialists' government-patronized news agency, on September 15, 1951, the U.S. imperialist wolves killed as many as one million people in South Korea while fleeing.

Particularly the atrocities committed by the bestial U.S. imperialists in the areas under their occupation in the northern half of the Republic during the temporary strategic retreat of our People's Army were most diabolical, cruel and without precedent in history.

During one month or so of their occupation of some areas of the northern half of the Republic, the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops slaughtered over 15,000 people in Pyongyang, over 25,300 in Yangyang, over 13,000 in Unryul, more than 35,000 in Sinchon, above 5,000 in Sohghwa, 5,000 and more in Anju and perpetrated numerous homicidal outrages in all other towns and villages they occupied.

The barbarity of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops in Sinchon county, Hwanghae Province, was a typical example.

Archive http://Archivebeta.Sakhrit.com

At 272nd MAC Meeting

U.S. Imperialist Aggressors, Stop at once Provocative Manoeuvres for New War in Korea, Withdraw from South Korea Immediately!

The 272nd meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held on July 8 at Panmunjom.

At the meeting Major General Pak Jung Guk, Senior Member of our side, lodged a strong protest with the enemy side against the rash military provocations which the U.S. imperialist aggressors are perpetrating these days against our side, while persistently clinging to counter propaganda for inventing pretexts for provoking a new war, and called it to account.

According to the statement made by Major General Pak Jung Guk at the meeting, from June 26 to July 7 alone the U.S. imperialist aggressors perpetrated the hostile act of firing a total of more than 7,700 bullets and shells at our side on 50 occasions with 105 mm. howitzers and various kinds of heavy and automatic weapons.

Although our side had already protested against the U.S. imperialist aggressors for their illegal introduction of tanks into the Demilitarized Zone, they have not yet taken them out of the Demilitarized Zone, and furthermore, from June 30 to July 1 they again illegally brought into the Demilitarized Zone five armoured cars and made two H-19 military helicopters intrude the Demilitarized Zone.

On June 27 the U.S. imperialist aggressors equipped an armed bandit Wu Myong Su with various lethal weapons and articles necessary for espionage acts and infiltrated him into the area of our side with the mission of attacking and killing personnel of our side and spying on military secrets of our side.

But, the armed bandit was arrested by sentinels of our People's Army before having time to discharge the "mission" assigned him by the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

On June 25 also the U.S. imperialist aggressors infiltrated an armed bandit into the area of our side. But he was killed on the spot by sentinels of our People's Army.

The military provocations of the U.S. imperialist aggressors against our side continue on the sea, too.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors perpetrated criminal acts infiltrating more than 330 armed spy boats and fishing boats into the eastern coastal waters of our side on eight occasions during the period from June 27 to July 5 including the intrusion of Escort Craft No. 59 into the eastern coastal waters of our side on July 4.

While committing such military provocations against our side in the Demilitarized Zone, on the sea and in the air, the U.S. imperialist aggressors are running amuck in preparation for a war of aggression, continuously shipping various kinds of new-type weapons and equipment into South Korea.

Major General Pak Jung Guk exposed that the U.S. imperialist aggressors brought C-46 transport planes to South Korea from the United States on July 6 and decided to hand over a mine sweeper to the South Korean puppets on July 12 and are scheming to bring to South Korea medium and large size helicopters, a helicopter carrier, new-type amphibious armoured cars and anti-submarine aircraft and other heavy equipment.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors formed Phantom fighter-bomber corps and finished selecting their pilots and newly built new-type fighter-bomber bases on the eastern coast and many other places and completed the building of bases of guided missiles in 34 places of South Korea.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors are scheming to move the strategic air bases and guided missile bases in Okinawa, Japan, to South Korea along with their equipment.

Major General Pak Jung Guk said that all these facts show how desperately the U.S. imperialist aggressors are trying to wreck the Korean armistice and provoke a new war again in Korea at any moment.

Then he strongly demanded the enemy side to immediately discontinue the frantic war provocation moves against our side and take responsible measures for strictly observing all the demands of the armistice agreement.

As their grave criminal acts were exposed to the full the senior member of the enemy side, in an attempt to cover up their aggressive nature and criminal acts, prattled again that it was an "aggression" or "infiltration" for the Korean people to drive out the aggressors who made their way into our land, to achieve the unification of the divided country and live together in a unified land.

Referring to the robber-like logic and sophistry of the U.S. imperialists, Major General Pak Jung Guk pressed the enemy side with questions, saying:

Whose land do you U.S. imperialist aggressors stay in and whom do you call as "aggressor" or whom do you blame for creating "tension"? Do you U.S. imperialist aggressors take Panmunjom of Korea for Berlin?

And do you U.S. imperialist aggressors act foolishly, as you are too blind with aggression to know what's what and to see whose country you have been in and who commit aggressive acts?

Have you U.S. imperialist aggressors occupied South Korea, a half of our country, or have we seized a half of America?

Are the U.S. imperialist aggressors enforcing colonial rule over South Korea or are we Koreans doing so in America?

Major General Pak Jung Guk declared that the very U.S. imperialist aggressors had occupied a half of Korea.

He went on:

All the facts that the extremely tense situation is being created in our country, the danger of war is growing, and Korean people are suffering national calamities and the South Korean people are subjected to misfortunes and hardships, are entirely attributable to the U.S. imperialist aggressors' occupation of South Korea and their manoeuvres for an aggressive war.

Through their actual experiences the South Korean people clearly know that they could not extricate themselves from the status of colonial slavery nor realize the unification of the country unless the U.S. imperialist aggressors are driven out. That is why they have been waging various forms of patriotic struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges and have now risen up taking arms in their hands in a sacred struggle to wipe out the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges and unify the fatherland.

Major General Pak Jung Guk said that the "incidents" for which the senior member of the enemy side had uttered outcries even at this meeting hall of Panmunjom, meant the retaliations and punishments the South Korean patriots and revolutionaries were inflicting upon the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors, Major General Pak Jung Guk pointed out, are wrecking the armistice and conducting manoeuvres for a new war and military provocations more viciously, while persistently clinging to the counter propaganda to cover up their crimes and furthermore find a pretext for igniting a war.

Noting that our people and People's Army are fully ready to wipe out the U.S. imperialist aggressors land and unify their fatherland, Major General Pak Jung Guk emphasized that should the U.S. imperialist aggressors unleash an aggressive war in disregard of the historical lessons and the stern reality, they would perish in the flames they themselves enkindle.

And he stressed that if the U.S. imperialist aggressors do not want to perish in the flames they themselves kindle, they must stop their reckless play with fire and get back to their den taking the package of aggression with them.

A Woman in Kunsan, S. Korea, Warmly Praises and Introduces Northern Half of the Republic

The brilliant realities of the northern half of the Republic daily prospering and developing under the wise leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, are evoking the warm feelings of longing for the northern half in the hearts of more and more South Korean people as the days go by.

A woman certain Jong residing in Changsong-dong, Kunsan, North Cholla Province, praised, introduced and propagandized among women residents the northern half of the Republic which she had been longing for, according to a report from South Korea.

This woman who was eking out a scanty livelihood, subjected to all sorts of maltreatment and insults with no job in South Korea which has been turned into a dark land owing to the vicious colonial rule of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, introduced and propagandized the realities of the northern half of the Republic where a people's paradise has been built, among many women including a certain Im residing in the same village from November last year, giving infinite confidence to them.

Her ardent feelings and patriotic act reflect the unanimous feelings of the South Korean people and women who are longing for the socialist system in the northern half of the Republic where every one has a job and works and lives a happy life to his heart's content with no worry under the warm care of the Leader.

Today the South Korean people are fighting, looking up to the northern half of the Republic as a beacon of hope. They say that "the North is a fine society in which the people live knowing no worry about food, clothing, education of their sons and daughters and medical treatment because Premier Kim Il Sung well administers state affairs" and "wonderful indeed is the politics in the North where all people are free and equal and all jobs are regarded equally honourable."

Scared by such burning aspiration of the South Korean people, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges the Pak Jung Hi puppet rascals outrageously arrested the woman certain Jong under a fascist evil law.

With no fascist oppression, however, can the villains dampen the ardent longing for the northern half of the Republic burning in the hearts of the South Korean people. The further the enemy intensify oppression, the more the warm feelings of longing for the northern half of the Republic will grow among the South Korean people.

A South Korean "Prison Guard" Informs Detained Revolutionaries of Contents of Radio Pyongyang

The South Korean revolutionaries who have turned out in the sacred anti-U.S. national-salvation struggle for smashing the U.S. imperialist aggressors and achieving the cause of the unification of the fatherland, filled with the ardent feelings of warm reverence for Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and boundlessly inspired by his ever-brave and great revolutionary ideas, are valiantly fighting underground and in mountains and even behind the prison bars in the indomitable fighting spirit of crushing the enemy even if they die a hundred, a thousand deaths.

Two revolutionaries who were jailed in the Taegu prison, North Kyongsang Province, South Korea, by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi fascist rogues are keeping up their resolute struggle, upholding their revolutionary constancy, undaunted by the ruthless torture and persecution by the enemy, according to a report from Taegu on June 29.

They were arrested by the enemy and jailed on groundless charges. Determined not to stop their revolutionary activities even for a moment, though they are imprisoned and under the strict watch of the enemy, they told many people detained in the prison and even "prison guards" in easy words that imperialism falls and socialism and communism will surely triumph and assiduously taught them to "study the communist ideas."

They also introduced them with deep emotion the brilliant realities of the northern half of the Republic where a mighty socialist fatherland standing imposingly in the East has been built under the wise guidance of the great Leader and national prosperity brought about, and advised them to read many revolutionary books. At the same time, they exposed the unpardonable crimes of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges who have converted South Korea into a dark land under the sway of unprecedented fascist oppression and famine today and tirelessly taught them that the ruin of the enemy is inevitable and instilled revolutionary ideas into them, thus giving them confidence in victory.

According to the report, a "prison guard" named Kim Dong In who had received ideological education continuously from the revolutionaries and had been awakened politically in the course of reading revolutionary books with their hearts fought with a helping hand to the detained revolutionaries.

He, who was working as a "prison guard" against his will to eke out a living in the South Korean society which has been turned into a living hell, informed, disregarding the danger that may befall him, the abovementioned revolutionaries of the contents of the radio broadcasting of the northern half of the Republic several times at their request from March, and kept correspondence among revolutionaries and supplied food to revolutionaries behind the prison bars. In this way, he made all sincere efforts to the struggle of the revolutionaries.

This shows that the South Korean revolutionaries and people who, looking up to the northern half of the Republic under the guidance of the great Leader as a beacon of hope, are waging infinite confidence from it, are fighting more staunchly, not discarding the revolutionary constancy in any adversity and that the ideas of socialism and communism are taking deep root in the hearts of the South Korean people of various sections with an invincible attraction power as the days go by.

Frightened by this, the Pak Jung Hi fascist villains arrested "prison guard" Kim Dong In on June 29 under the notorious "anti-communist law."

But no matter how desperately the U.S. imperialists and their stooges intensify suppression under the name of "anti-communism," they cannot quench the raging flames of the anti-U.S. national-salvation struggle of the South Korean people.

U.S. Imperialists Again Commit Provocations in Demilitarized Zone

The U.S. imperialist aggressor troops which had been hell-bent on ceaseless and rash provocations in the area along the Military Demarcation Line recently, perpetrated a grave provocation by making aggressor army bandits armed with various guns and heavy weapons to advance to the Manwuri line in the lower reaches of the Rimjin River in the western sector of the front and fired thousands of shells and bullets into the area of our side on the Jongdong-ri line from 5 a.m. on July 9.

Sentinels of our People's Army promptly returned fire and completely frustrated the scheme of the enemy.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors must be fully aware that they will not be able to escape more devastating and merciless retaliatory blows of the Korean People's Army unless they draw a lesson from the deserved consequences entailed upon them by their repeated provocative acts.

"Week for Supporting Anti-U.S., National-Salvation Struggle of Vietnamese People" Set in Korea

Marking the 14th anniversary of the conclusion of the 1954 Geneva Agreement on Vietnam, the Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front, the Korean Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, the C.C. of the Korean Committee for Supporting the Struggle of the South Vietnamese People, the Korean Committee for Struggle against U.S. Imperialists' Crimes in Vietnam, and the Korea-Vietnam Friendship Society decided to designate the "Week for supporting the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle of the Vietnamese people" from July 14 to 20 in order to resolutely denounce the U.S. imperialists, the ringleader who have wrecked and trampled down the 1954 Geneva Agreement on Vietnam, provoker of the aggressive war against Vietnam, and invader of Vietnam, for committing the beastly atrocities and heinous crimes of slaughtering the innocent Vietnamese inhabitants, while further expanding and intensifying the aggressive war against the Vietnamese people and to actively give support and encouragement to the Vietnamese people in their anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle.

During this week mass movements and various functions including mass rallies are to be arranged with a view to strengthening the militant solidarity with fraternal Vietnamese people in their heroic struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the common enemy.

Korean People will March
Forever Together with Fraternal Cuban People

In Joint Struggle against U.S. Imperialism and for Socialism and Communism

"Month of Solidarity with the Cuban People" Marked off in Korea

The Korea-Cuba Solidarity Committee, Korea-Latin America Friendship Society, Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea, League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and Democratic Women's Union of Korea decided to mark off a "Month of solidarity with the Cuban people" on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the July 26 Armed Uprising of the Cuban people.

The month is marked off from July 10 to August 10.

On July 10 a ceremony for opening the "Month of solidarity with the Cuban people" was held at the Moranbong Theatre in Pyongyang.

Working people in the city attended the ceremony with a feeling of friendship towards the Cuban brothers fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Korean people against the U.S. imperialists, the common enemy. The ceremony was also attended by Jon Chang Chol, Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, Ri Rim Su, Chairman of the C.C. of the Union of Agricultural Working People; Oh Gi Chon, Chairman of the C.C. of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea; Kim Ok Sun, Chairman of the C.C. of the Korean Democratic Women's Union; and other leading fuctionaries of ministries and public organisations and generals of the Korean People's Army and Heroes of the Republic.

Invited to the ceremony were Ambassador Basilio Rodriguez Rodriguez of the Republic of Cuba and staff members of the Cuban Embassy in Pyongyang and Cuban guests.

The meeting opened with the playing of the national anthem of Cuba and the "Patriotic Song" of our country. Hong Dong Chol, Chairman of the Korea-Cuba Solidarity Committee, spoke at the ceremony first.

He pointed out that today our people are significantly greeting the 15th anniversary of the July 26 Armed Uprising of the heroic Cuban people and extended warm congratulations and militant greetings to the heroic Cuban people who are fighting for the victory of the socialist cause, holding high the banner of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle at the outpost of socialism in the Western Hemisphere.

He reminded the words of the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung:

"The victory of the Cuban revolution is the first victory of socialist revolution won under the very nose of the United States, it is a continuation of the Great October Revolution in Latin America. It is a historic event that expanded the socialist camp to the Western Hemisphere and marked a new turning-point in the revolutionary movement in Latin America."

And then he introduced the achievements made by the Cuban people in the socialist revolution and construction.

All these achievements and victories are a fruition of the correct leadership of the Cuban Communist Party and Revolutionary Government headed by Comrade Fidel Castro and the high revolutionary zeal and inexhaustible creative efforts of the entire Cuban people, and they serve to consolidate the output of socialism in the Western Hemisphere and are a source of inspiration to the Latin-American people in their struggle for freedom and liberation, he said.

He referred in detail to the fact that our people under the outstanding guidance of their respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung have turned our country in which the most advanced socialist system has been firmly established into a powerful, civilised socialist industrial-agricultural state with the solid foundations of an independent national economy, by carrying out thoroughly his great idea of *Juche* and the revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence, its embodiment. All the successes made by our people in the socialist revolution and construction are a brilliant victory of the great idea of *Juche* of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed genius-commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, and a fruition of his wise leadership, he stressed.

He said that the Korean people will fight on forever shoulder to shoulder with the Cuban people in the anti-U.S. joint struggle and the struggle for the cause of socialism and communism.

Ambassador Basilio Rodriguez Rodriguez of the Republic of Cuba spoke next.

In the name of the Communist Party, Government and people of Cuba he expressed warm gratitudes to the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung and the entire Korean people for setting the "Month of solidarity with the Cuban people."

Exposing and condemning the frantic machinations of the U.S. imperialists for unleashing a new war in Korea, he stated: Today a new war danger has been created by U.S. imperialism.

The U.S. imperialists occupying South Korea and their stooges Pak Jung Hi clique are running wild to ignite a new war in Korea.

He went on: The Korean people who are striving to implement thoroughly the Ten-Point Political Programme of the Government of the Republic and the right line of the Workers' Party of Korea for conducting economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel, are registering new successes every day in the life-and-death struggle against all the imperialists, the Yankee imperialists in particular.

We are convinced that the heroic Korean people will surely realize their ardent desire to drive out the Yankees from South Korea, wipe out their lackeys, liberate the southern half of the country and unify the fatherland under the leadership of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea and Comrade Kim Il Sung.

He stressed that together with the glorious Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, the Cuban Communist Party and the Cuban people led by Comrade Fidel Castro are waging a vigorous struggle against the imperialists and their stooges everywhere and will do so in the future, too.

The ceremony adopted a letter addressed to Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba.

Participants in the opening ceremony of the "Month of solidarity with the Cuban people"

(Continued from Page 9)

riments are being conducted about 3,000 times every day on the agonizing patients on the verge of death at the concentration camp on Koje Island; and this research institute with a total floor space of 20 sq. ft., where 38 U.S. army bacteriologists work with might and main, is always kept very busy."

Even according to rough materials the U.S. imperialist wolves killed more than 33,600 POW's of our side, by using every conceivable barbarous means during the war.

Germ Warfare

Unable to subdue the Korean people even by bestial barbarities of all kinds beyond human imagination, the U.S. imperialists went so far as to use chemical and germ weapons in wanton violation of human morality and international conventions.

The U.S. cannibals raved shamelessly on the use of germ weapons—criminal weapons for mass slaughter.

"The rehabilitation work of theirs (the Korean People's Army and people) is very successful. With conventional bombs we cannot kill or wound them. Therefore, we must use all and every kind of weapons to kill them. What is essential is to make an effective use of germ weapons."

The U.S. imperialist aggressor army dropped germ bombs and various substances containing homicidal microbes on more than 400 places of the northern half of the Republic on over 70 occasions from January to March, 1952.

These germ bombs contained innumerable noxious insects, namely, flies, fleas, spiders, bedbugs, mosquitos, lice, beetles and crickets laden with the most virulent infectious germs including those of cholera, pest, typhus, etc.

Indiscriminate Bombing

The U.S. imperialists carried on an indiscriminate bombing of the whole region of the northern half of the Republic to reduce our towns and countryside to ashes.

In August 1952, Mark Clark, the then commander of the "U.N. forces," openly blared that he would "wipe out 78 cities in the northern half of the Republic from the map." He intensified the indiscriminate scorched-earth bombing tactics which the enemy had employed from the start of the war. On his order the barbarous U.S. imperialist air pirates rained down indiscriminately numerous bombs on towns, farming areas, fishing villages and even remote places in deep mountains.

In a single year of 1952 the U.S. imperialists committed the heinous abominable atrocities of dropping over 200,000 bombs, small, medium and big, in peaceful towns and villages, machine-gunning 500 million bullets and dropping or firing over 400,000 rocket bombs and over 15 million napalm bombs there.

By barbarous indiscriminate bombing, the U.S. imperialists destroyed or burned down in the northern half of the Republic alone over 8,700 factories, mills, and production establishments, more than 600,000 dwelling houses, above 5,000 schools, upwards of 1,000 hospitals and clinics, 260 or more theatres and cinema houses, thousands of cultural and welfare establishments and hundreds of churches and temples.

The hair-raising criminal atrocities committed by the U.S. imperialists during the war of aggression in Korea fully laid bare before the whole world the beastly nature of U.S. imperialism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, pointed out:

"We will never forgive the crimes committed by the U.S. imperialists on our territory, we will never pardon them for barbarously bombing our peaceful towns and villages and slaughtering our parents, brothers and sisters and innocent children. The brutish U.S. imperialist aggressors who have soaked our land with the blood of the people, will be cursed not only by us but also by our posterity for generation to come."

The U.S. imperialist wolves who take pleasure in slaughtering human beings are living up to bloodshed are still entrenched in South Korea even after they sustained an ignominious defeat in the Korean war. They are hellbent again on new war preparations and massacring cruelly a number of innocent and guiltless people in South Korea. They are committing all kinds of barbarous atrocities killing innocent people by shooting, knifing and running bulldozers or cars over them.

The U.S. imperialists are the most heinous human slaughterers, the most tyrannical aggressors and plunderers in the history of mankind and wolves with two legs in human skin. The U.S. imperialists are the most vicious, sworn enemy of the Korean people and heinous enemy of all the peoples of the world who aspire to justice, peace and social progress.

Kim Pyong

Grave Aggressive Act of U.S. Imperialism against Cambodia

The U.S. imperialist aggressors again infiltrated their air pirates into the territorial air of Cambodia on June 29 to perpetrate the heinous aggressive provocative act of killing guiltless peasants.

The Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia issued a statement on July 2 denouncing this barbarous aggressive act of the U.S. imperialists.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which has always supported the just struggle of the Cambodian people issued a statement on July 10 fully supporting the statement of the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia and denouncing the brutal atrocity of the U.S. imperialists against the Cambodian people.

The recent incident clearly shows that the aggressive provocative manoeuvres which the U.S. imperialist aggressors have long perpetrated against Cambodia by mobilizing the South Vietnamese puppets, the Thai reactionaries and the South Korean puppet troops who have been dragged out to the shambles of South Vietnam as their cannon fodder have reached an ever graver stage.

The serious aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists against Cambodia are not only an encroachment upon the sovereignty and security of Cambodia but also constitute a menace to peace in Asia.

Especially, one can not overlook the fact that the intensification of military provocations against Cambodia by the U.S. imperialists coincided with the further expansion of their aggressive war in Vietnam behind the smokescreen of "peace negotiations" and desperate efforts to ignite a new war in Korea with the incident of the "Pueblo" as an occasion.

This bespeaks of the criminal intention of the U.S. imperialists to expand the flames of the war of aggression to the whole area of Indo-China and Asia to retrieve themselves from the setbacks they are sustaining in their war of aggression in Vietnam.

Yet, the U.S. imperialists are cunningly blabbing about the "sentiments of goodwill" toward Cambodia and "improvement of relations."

With neither threat or blackmail, nor provocative manoeuvres, honeyed words or deception, can the U.S. imperialists subdue the Cambodian people who have risen up in the just cause.

Under the leadership of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the Cambodian people are now defending with honour their national dignity and independence resolutely frustrating all kinds of aggression and pressure by the U.S. imperialists.

The revolutionary people and peace-loving people throughout the world are on the side of the Cambodian people.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said: **"Our people support and encourage struggle of the Cambodian people against the aggression and intervention of U.S. imperialism and its stooges, for independence, neutrality and territorial integrity."**

Invincible is the just struggle of the Cambodian people. The U.S. imperialists must stop at once all acts of aggression against Cambodia.

(Continued from Page 2)

This is a vampirish murderous atrocity wantonly trampling underfoot human morality and a naked challege gravely encroaching upon the territorial integrity and national dignity of Cambodia.

Through this incident, the U.S. imperialists revealed once again before the whole world their nature as the ringleader of world reaction and their dirty nature as the enemy of mankind who are accustomed to racial discrimination and human butchery.

The Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia issued on July 2 a statement denouncing the aggression and the heinous atrocity of group slaughter by the U.S. imperialists and appealing to the world people who prize peace to condemn the criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people fully support the statement of the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia and strongly denounce with surging indignation the barbarities of the U.S. imperialists against the Cambodian people.

The U.S. imperialists have ceaselessly perpetrated aggression and provocative machinations against peace-loving and neutral Cambodia.

Recently, too, the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys caused a loss of life and plundered and destroyed the people's property by successively infiltrating from the ground, air and sea into the border areas of Cambodia such as Takeo, Svay Rieng, Battambang and Kandal Provinces.

The U.S. imperialists are drawing even the South Vietnam puppets, Thai reactionaries and South Korean puppet troops into their aggressive manoeuvrings and provocation against Cambodia.

With no provocation or aggressive machination, however, can the U.S. imperialist aggressors block the road ahead of the Cambodian people who are valrously fighting for peace, independence, neutrality and territorial integrity under the banner of anti-U.S. imperialism.

The repeated barbarities of the U.S. imperialist aggressors against the Cambodian people will further arouse hatred and indignation among the Cambodian people and the world people and will only drive the U.S. imperialist aggressors themselves deeper into the quagmire of doom.

The U.S. imperialists must stop at once their criminal aggression and provocative manoeuvrings against Cambodia.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people will, in the future too, as in the past, actively support the Cambodian people in their just struggle against the U.S. imperialists' aggression and intervention and firmly stand on the side of the Cambodian people at all times.

Pyongyang, July 10, 1968

Warm Greetings to the Iraqi People

The victory of the Iraqi revolution on July 14, 1958 was an epoch-making historic event in the life of the Iraqi people and a precious fruition the people of this country gained in their prolonged struggle for achieving the liberation and complete independence of the country from the yoke of imperialism.

It was a fatal blow to the U.S.-led imperialists who were attempting to use Iraq as a stronghold of aggression in the Near and Middle East.

On the 10th anniversary of the Iraqi revolution the Korean people extend their warm greetings and militant solidarity to the Iraqi people who have risen like one man to defend the country's independence and the national dignity and achieve the just cause of the Arab people, upholding the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism.

After the victory of the revolution the Iraqi people have achieved great successes in their struggle for the country's independent development and the national economic construction and are on the road of fresh advance, smashing the vicious machinations of aggression and interference of the U.S.-led imperialists.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over all the successes the friendly Iraqi people have achieved.

Externally the Iraqi Government and people are opposing imperialism and colonialism and extending active support to the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples fighting for the national independence and freedom.

The Korean people and the Iraqi people are closely cooperating and supporting each other as intimate friends who are linked by a close tie of friendship in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists, the common enemy, and their stooges and for the national independence and social progress.

The Korean people are extending their constant, active support and encouragement to the just struggle of the Iraqi people against the cunning aggressive machinations of the U.S.-British imperialists and their stooges, Israeli expansionists, and for defending the national dignity of the Arab peoples and the peace and security in the Near and Middle East.

The Iraqi people are supporting the just struggle of the Korean people for driving out the U.S. imperialist aggressors from the southern half of the Republic and achieving the independent unification of the fatherland.

The Korean people who value the relations of friendship with the Iraqi people as ever are pleased that the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of the two countries are further strengthening and developing day by day.

The Korean people, marking the 10th anniversary of the Iraqi revolution, wholeheartedly wish the Iraqi people fresh success in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the building of a prosperous independent state.

Reactionary Sato Government of Japan Should Guarantee Unconditionally the Right to Repatriation of Korean Citizens in Japan

Pyongyang City Mass Rally Denounces the Criminal Moves of the Reactionary Sato Government of Japan to Wreck the Repatriation Operation of Korean Citizens in Japan

On July 8 a Pyongyang city mass rally was held at the Moranbong Theatre to expose and denounce the criminal machinations of the reactionary Sato government of Japan which is trying to wreck the repatriation operation of the Korean citizens in Japan.

On the back of the platform was hung respectfully a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and was spread two big national flags.

Present at the meeting together with working people, youths and students in the city were Pak Shin Dok, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Red Cross Society and Chairman of the Central Committee of the Religious Chongwu Party; Presidium members of the Central Committee of the Fatherland Front; and responsible personnel of the administrative organs and public organizations.

Kim Chon Hae, Presidium Member of the Central Committee of the Fatherland Front, took the floor amid the resounding shouts of the attendants:

"Down with the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the sworn enemy of the Korean people!" "We resolutely denounce the criminal acts of the reactionary government of Japan to wreck the repatriation operation of Korean citizens in Japan!" "We actively support and encourage the struggle of the Korean citizens in Japan for defending the right to repatriation!"

Pointing to the fact that the reactionary Sato government of Japan rejected our proposal for assigning repatriation boat to Niigata and resuming the Korea-Japan Red Cross talks, he remarked that the criminal manoeuvres of the Japanese reactionary government caused a grave obstacle to the repatriation operation and this work is still in the state of suspension.

The criminal moves of the reactionary Sato clique of Japan, he stressed, are an outright manifestation of their hostile policy against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a despicable perfidious act going against the legal and moral obligations they assumed in the repatriation work, and an unpardonable challenge to the entire Korean people.

The speaker said that thanks to the paternal solicitude of the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung more than 88,000 compatriots have already returned to their homeland from Japan to be embraced in the benevolent bosom of the fatherly Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung and there are still large numbers of Korean citizens in Japan who are desirous of returning home. This notwithstanding, the repatriation operation has been suspended for more than half a year due to the criminal machinations of the reactionary Sato government of Japan.

He referred in detail to the sincere efforts and proposals the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean Red Cross Society are making to remove obstacles in the way of the repatriation work.

Referring to the fact that the reactionary Sato government of Japan, far from complying with our just proposal, is working feverishly to sabotage the repatriation of the Korean citizens in Japan, the speaker said:

The machinations of the Japanese militarists to disrupt the repatriation work of the Korean nationals in Japan are no more than a direct product for their heinous plots to pave a broader way for their reinvasion of South Korea and, furthermore, realize their old dream of the "Greater East-Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" by serving the U.S. imperialists more faithfully in their policies of aggression and war for unleashing a new war in Korea and further tightening the political tie-up with the Pak Jung Hi traitorous clique. The Japanese militarists were and still are the conspirator and accomplice of the U.S. imperialists in aggression on Korea.

He also lashed at the reactionary Sato government of Japan for working ever more zealously to repress and totally stamp out the democratic, national rights of the Korean citizens in Japan in pursuance of a foul political end. He demanded that the reactionary Sato government of Japan discontinue at once its machinations to wreck the repatriation work of the Korean citizens in Japan and brutal oppression of them.

Representing the feelings of the entire Korean people he once again solemnly declared that the unilateral "decision" of the reactionary government of Japan on annuling the repatriation agreement is entirely illegal and invalid. And he emphasized that as long as there are those Koreans who are desirous of returning home the repatriation operation should be continued.

The reactionary Sato government of Japan should without delay respond to our just proposal on sending the repatriation boat to Niigata and resuming the Korea-Japan Red Cross talks and take all concrete steps of repatriating those desiring homecoming, he remarked.

Expressing thanks to the Japanese people who are actively supporting and encouraging the Korean citizens in their struggle in defence of the right to the repatriation and consecrate rights, the speaker evinced the belief that their just struggle would further expand in the future.

Then the floor was taken by representatives of workers and peasants and Jo Hyon Ja who returned to the homeland in 1960 and now is vice-director of the Pyongyang Embroidery Institute.

They all sternly denounced with surging indignation the reactionary Sato clique of Japan for their criminal acts to wreck the repatriation work and stamp out the democratic, national rights of the Korean citizens in Japan.

THE PYONGYANG TIMES, Published every Thursday by The Pyongyang Times. PYONGYANG, Democratic People's Republic of KOREA
Any articles in the Pyongyang Times can be reprinted. Price: 10 *jon* No. 13014